

Neutron Activation Analysis

Vincent P. Ginn
Shell Development

Science + Technology
Aug 1961

19

OWN EXPENSES			ENTERTAINMENT		TRAVEL			MOTEL HOTEL	AUTO EXPENSE (Incl. Rental)	MISC. Ph, Tele, etc.	TOTALS
DAY OF MO.	BKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	Customer's Name & Company (List reason for entertainment & where)	AMT.	FROM-TO	AMT.		MILES	AMT.	
				X-ray fluorescence — thin penetration							
				Smithson X-ray diffraction molecular structure							
				Fall 1966 Washington D.C.							

Print marks selected -

1950 D marks

1957 D marks

for review

for one metallic
contact

Photo image on die

Spray photo resist [KTR wax
ultra violet light.

hydrofluoric acid
eats steel

7 1/2 tons

flat

~~left / silver away~~

peroxide
powder

wax bonding agent

3000

Vacuum Bell Jan
iron ions transferred
by ~~the~~ electrolysis
at 400°C

new

Silicone rubber no pasting agent

U.S. Gypsum ^{various types of} expanding plaster 2% large
shrinkage Expanding Ultracal

Take it out of mold to let it grow.

Ceramic mold of new plaster cast

Binder alcohol
heat hydrolyzed ethyl silicate
refractory clays

refractory ceramic

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401
1 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONES PLAZA 7-5245-6

October 31, 1963

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Box 1967 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Buttrey:

At the request of Mr. John H. Murrell, of ~~the~~ DeGolyer and MacNaughton of Dallas, Texas, we are sending to you four Mexican gold tablets, dated 1741 - 46, cast and struck at Mexico City under Phillip V of Spain.

These are as follows:

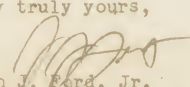
Dated 1741, Weight 171.95 grams	
" 1744, " 249.948 "	
" 1746, " 272.318 "	
" 1746, " 184.53 "	

All of these, with the exception of the last, constitute the "Royal Fifth." The first three items are unusually fine gold and average about 985/1000. The last piece, is one of the regular "Bullion shipment" items, and is in low grade gold, probably between 500 and 600 fine. All of these were recovered from a wreck, presumably of a Spanish Plate Ship, circa 1747. They were unearthed on the East Coast of Florida, sometime around 1952 - 53. The last piece, was once in the collection of Wayne Raymond and was later owned by the late F.C.C. Boyd. It is illustrated in Bob Nesmith's book, "Dig for Pirate Treasure."

Two similar pieces were apparently sold in Europe, both to B. A. Seaby Ltd. I believe that they have one illustrated in the current Seaby list, and I remember them having one listed in their May, 1962 list.

Mr. Murrell wants you to study these pieces and will contact you concerning them.

Very truly yours,


John J. Ford, Jr.

37P:4A

Creators of Distinguished Numismatic Auction Sale Catalogues
by Mr. John H. Murrell

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401
1 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONES PLAZA 7-5245-6

January 24, 1964

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Box 1967, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Buttrey:

Some time ago, the writer sent you several Mexican ingots, of Phillip V of Spain.

These excavated examples of Spanish Treasure Plate, were sent to you for your opinion and comments, and possible interest, at the request of our client, Mr. John H. Murrell of Dallas, Texas.

To date we have not heard from you in connection with these items, and wonder if you received them in good order, and what your thoughts might be concerning them.

Mr. Murrell suggested we contact you, not having heard from you.

Very truly yours,

NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. INC.


John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401
1 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONE PLAZA 7-5245-6

January 29, 1964

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Box 1052 - Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Buttrey:

Thank you for your letter of the 27th instant.

I will clarify matters, by saying that Mr. Murrell owns the Mexican gold tablets of Philip V, that were sent to you.

Mr. Murrell collects U. S. gold coins, with emphasis on the private issues of the West. He obtained the Mexican items inadvertently and I assume wanted us to send them to you because of your interest in Mexican numismatics, and because he either thought that you would know somebody interested in them, or possibly that Yale might be interested in them.

I do not know why Mr. Murrell thought that the University Collection would find these of interest, except that they are prime Museum type material. I do know, that Mr. Murrell has some kind of a connection with the University, or has done some work for them, in some way connected with investment advice.

I can tell you from my knowledge of the situation, that Mr. Murrell does not want to pay 5% for an appraisal. Beyond that, I can only inform Mr. Murrell of the status of the situation, and let him contact you directly. He is currently on vacation, I believe, and you should hear from him upon his return to Dallas.

Very truly yours,

NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. INC.


John S. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401

1 WEST 47TH STREET

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONE PLAZA 7-5245-6

February 4, 1964

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Box 1967, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Buttrey:


We have just heard from Mr. John H. Murrell and he suggests that you send back to us, the Spanish-American Mexican gold pieces that we sent to you last fall, on his behalf.

Mr. Murrell is of the opinion, that these items are of tremendous importance and probably belong in an Institution. We will endeavor to assist him in every way possible to realize his goal.

If you care to give us an opinion or thoughts in reference to the items, we will appreciate it. We are well aware of their source, history, pedigree, and know what similar items have been sold for. The two advertised in recent years by B. A. Seaby Ltd. were both from the same find, which was made about eleven years ago on the East Coast of Florida.

Very truly yours,

NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. INC.


John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

STATENS HISTORISKA MUSEUM
OCH
KUNGL. MYNTKABINETTET

Stockholm, July 28, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis
Missouri


Dear Mr. Newman,

This is to inform you that the next International Numismatic Congress is planned to take place in Copenhagen in August or September 1967. It will be arranged by the International Numismatic Commission in cooperation with the Danish National Museum and the Scandinavian Numismatic Union.

It is our intention to ~~issue~~ issue a survey of numismatic research during the years 1960 to 1965. Consequently, on behalf of the Organizing Committee I take liberty to ask, if you would be willing to co-operate in this enterprise by writing the section on The History of Money and Coinage (United States). The survey will be published in English, French, and German and manuscripts should be delivered before September 1st, 1966.

To ensure uniformity we may refer you to the contributions of H. Kùthmann ("Griechenland und Kleinasien") and N.L. Rasmusson ("Scandinavian Medieval Numismatics") in the bibliographical volume of the congress in Rome 1961, which should be taken as models. As regards abbreviations of numismatic journals the list in the Numismatic Chronicle should be consulted.

Unfortunately the Committee is unable to pay any salary, but the authors will receive 50 off-prints of their contributions. I hope to enlist your active assistance for this project and look forward to hear from you at your earliest convenience.


Nils Ludvig Rasmusson

Keeper of Coins and Medals
Editor of the section
on modern Numismatics

James P. Randall

^{Elders}
married Mrs Keefer

after he died & never
lived with her. He married
her & took the collection

Keefer ~~did~~ did abortions
was a chemist

before he died,
went to jail on abortion

Vern Sheldon knows.

August 2, 1965

Dr. Sawyer McA. Mosser
American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York, New York 10012

Dear Mr. Mosser:

I received a letter, a photocopy of which is enclosed, requesting that I write with respect to numismatic research for the years 1960 to 1965 covering United States numismatics.

In it reference is made to two prior articles published in 1961. Would it be possible for you to obtain for me, or lend me, those articles, so that I can determine whether I can undertake this project.

I suspect that some of you, at A.N.S., must have requested my name to Dr. Hasselsson. Whoever did it was very kind.

I would also like to ask if any of your staff are doing any other sections of the survey.

Sincerely,

ERIC F. MENHAM

EFM/etb

August 3, 1965

Mr. Albert Baldwin
A. W. Baldwin & Sons
The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam St., Ground Floor
London, W. C. 2, England

Dear Albert:

In COINS AND MEDALS, an English magazine for July-September, 1965, there is, on page 11, an advertisement by L. A. Kaitce, 89 Dublin Road, Belfast, offering for sale, restrikes of United States \$2¹/₂ and \$1 gold pieces.

A few of us here in this country are most interested to know what those items are and we would appreciate it if you would order one of each and also find out if there is more than one date available.

Perhaps you might not wish to order them through your firm but could use someone else to order them but please do it immediately.

My wife is leaving for London on August 8 and will be there until August 16. She will be at the Westbury Hotel. I am meeting her in Paris and she can bring the coins to me. Naturally, we cannot bring these back to the United States but I will be able to study them on my vacation.

I have so many interesting things to tell you that I look forward to the next opportunity to talk to you. I have spent the year in research and writing and have just completed a book on paper money of early America.

My kindest personal regards to all of you.

If these particular restrikes which I have asked you to get are available in London, then it is pointless to order them from Ulster. Perhaps one of the London characters could furnish them.

Cordially yours,

Eric F. Newman
P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

EPN/etb

August 10, 1965

Mr. Wils Ludvig Rasmussen
Keeper of Coins and Medals
Kungl. Myntkabinettet
Statens Historiska Museum
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:


The request in your letter of July 28, 1965 that I write a survey of American numismatic research during the years 1960 to 1965 is most appreciated.

I would enjoy undertaking this piece of writing and hope that what I contribute will be satisfactory to the editors.

I do not have available your section on Scandinavian Medieval Numismatics which I am to use as a model and would appreciate it, very much, if you could send me a copy, in English.

I would appreciate knowing if any other numismatists in the United States are writing any other part of this survey.

Sincerely yours,


ERIC P. NEWMAN
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

EPN/ath

CABLE ADDRESS
NUMISMA NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
AMERICAN 8-3000

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.
NEW YORK N.Y. 10032

August 13, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

Let me acknowledge your letter enclosing a copy of the letter you received from Dr. Rasmusson inviting you to prepare the *Precis* on numismatic research between 1960 to 1965 in the field of United States coinage for the bibliographical volume in connection with the forthcoming International Numismatic Congress to take place in Copenhagen in 1967. You are correct in assuming that your name was suggested to Dr. Rasmusson from an ANS source. I find that Dr. Rasmusson asked Dr. Miles for suggestions.

In connection with our Summer Seminar, the volume containing the two bibliographical articles Dr. Rasmusson suggested to be used as models is now in use. Since I know that you are going to be away on a trip soon, we will delay sending this volume to you. Possibly, we will delay for several weeks in sending it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sawyer McA. Mosser
Executive Director

SMM:RMg

Stockholm, July 28, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis
Missouri


Dear Mr. Newman,

This is to inform you that the next International Numismatic Congress is planned to take place in Copenhagen in August or September 1967. It will be arranged by the International Numismatic Commission in cooperation with the Danish National Museum and the Scandinavian Numismatic Union.

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To ensure uniformity we may refer you to the contributions of H. Kùthmann ("Griechenland und Kleinasien") and N.L. Rasmusson ("Scandinavian Medieval Numismatics") in the bibliographical volume of the congress in Rome 1961, which should be taken as models. As regards abbreviations of numismatic journals the list in the Numismatic Chronicle should be consulted.

Unfortunately the Committee is unable to pay any salary, but the authors will receive 50 off-prints of their contributions. I hope to enlist your active assistance for this project and look forward to hear from you at your earliest convenience.


Nils Ludvig Rasmusson
Keeper of Coins and Medals
Editor of the section
on modern Numismatics

August 24, 1966

Mr. Nils Ludvig Rasmusson
Kungl. Myntkabinettet
Statens Historiska Museum
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Rasmusson:

In connection with the section I am writing on the History of Money and Coinage for the United States during the years 1960-1965, all of the information has been assembled and I must revise it to proper form. I probably will need another month to do so but wanted to assure you that it will be forthcoming even though I will not be able to meet the September 1, 1966 dateline.

I enjoyed doing the work very much and learned much in the course of its development.

You will hear from me in due course.

Cordially,

Eric F. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
U.S.A.

EFN/atb

Don McNary - Dental Supplier Ch 12988
Max Kornfeld

Hydrocolloid - Japanese seaweed - affected
by temp and humidity. Flexible

~~Plaster~~

Can use rubber base materials also

There are stones of various ^{of expansion} types, with
which mold hydrocolloid

Wax is placed in stone.

Wax set in ^{casting} investment made of
silica and plaster into which gold is poured
in centrifugal casting.

Gold shrinks .0125 ~~Per~~ in cooling

Investment expands .0025 in setting

Investment heated to 1150° and on cooling expands
~~.01~~ .01 so that correction for gold
contraction is made in full.

Actual accuracy is .001

Gold melts at $2200^{\circ}F$

Mericast — process

Mercury frozen and

ceramic painted on by spray & brush
D mercury thaws and runs off without
disturbing shape of ceramic

Mercury may be compound.

Moist

Spark erosion

100 to 500 magnification to
crater like
see ~~ex~~ surface finish

The lower the amperage the shaller the surface
the higher frequency gives better surface
finish.

The voltage is constant

Electric Reciprocation to make & break
arc - & maintain gap.

Mechanical reciprocation not much used.

Mold release agent

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE

COPENHAGUE 1967

In cooperation with the Danish National Museum and the Scandinavian Numismatic Union, the International Numismatic Commission is now preparing its next Congress, which is planned to take place in Copenhagen in 1967, from August 28th to September 2nd.

Persons wishing to participate are kindly requested to send at once a preliminary and non-committal application to the secretariat of the Congress, c/o The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, The National Museum, Copenhagen K., Denmark. A fully detailed circular will be sent direct to these applicants not later than October 1966.

Suggestions for lectures to be delivered at the Congress should be submitted as soon as possible. An allowance of twenty minutes for each lecture must be strictly observed. As the number of communications may have to be limited, the working committee reserves for itself the right to make a selection from the various offers.

Max Winters Corn dealer
of Minneapolis

Wesley Isaacson
working for Bob Gregor
in Kansas City

Robert E. Wallace
dealer Fort Worth
processed ~~and~~ cents

info by
Dusty Koyen

1966 A.N.A. Chicago Convention.

These are the trade-coins you'll see on the color-slides by Virgil Hancock, first speaker on tonight's program.

In most instances, these coins shown tonight were minted at the time the issuing state was enjoying its greatest expansion of power and trade.

DEFINITIONS: To be classed here as a coin, the piece of metal must have been minted under a governing authority, which guaranteed the weight and purity of metal, and must carry on its surface a statement or symbol to that effect.

"Trade-coins" are coins which have circulated . . . or were intended to circulate . . . in lands distant from that of the minting authority.

SLIDE No. 1 . . . The story of "trade-coins" starts 890 BC, with the world's first coin . . . the Ch'i kingdom's bronze miniature "tao" ("knife") . . . which soon circulated in kingdoms to the north and west. See Wang Yü-ch'uan, "Early Chinese Coinage" 148/XXIX. Ancient China rarely really was an empire, but usually just a balkanization of kingdoms (or, dukedoms, provinces, states . . . but "kingdom" in the European Middle Ages sense more accurately describes China's political subdivisions).

SLIDE No. 2 . . . Kingdoms to the south and west took up the use of a bronze miniature spade for a coin. This "spade" money was named "pu" money, "Pu" being Chinese for "cloth" and, since the "spade" was used to buy a piece of cloth, it was called "cloth" money. This slide shows a modern forgery of a later spade issued specially for trade across the borders of the Kingdom of Liang, about 425 BC. Wang 122, XV/3 var.

NOTE: That "coin" was sold for a genuine coin by a California deluded dealer but, immediately upon its receipt, it was recognized as a forgery and joined the speaker's large and growing collection of counterfeits and forgeries. That's just one more instance illustrating why ANA should get off its fanny and set up NOW a self-financing authentication and registration service.

SLIDE No. 3 . . . Lydia, astride trade caravan routes to Greece from Asia and Asia Minor, following her invention of coinage, invented the hotel to accommodate the resultant congregating traders and, probably to while away their evenings, the TV programs being what they then were, the game of dice was invented.

Alyattes III, 609 BC - 560 BC.

Electrum trite (1/3rd stater)

Obv: Royal badge of lion's head.

Rev: 2 punch marks.

Seltman 25/I/12. Dodson, 13.

Croesus, 560 BC - 546 BC, world's first millionaire, inventor of bimetalism (10 silver staters = 1 gold stater).

His gold stater, 3rd issue, about 550 BC,

Obv: Lion facing bull. Rev: 2 punch marks

Seltman 61/289/VI/4. BMC 31. Boston 2073.

Croesus' silver siglos (1/2 stater, or drachma)
Seltman 289/VI/3. BMC (Head) I/20. Seaby-Koz. 7/2.

SLIDE No. 4 . . . Island-state of Aegina, some 13 miles south of Athens' port, commanding all shipping to Athens and Isthmus of Corinth, was one of the most important trading centers. About 15 minutes after Aegina got a look at Lydia's invention of a coin, Aegina's "Peloponnesian Turtle" was minted, to be used in international trade for 200 years!

Silver stater, about 608 BC,

Obv: Turtle (early design, plain shell) Rev: 4 punch marks.

Seltman II/12. Seaby-Kozolubski 75/1050.

SLIDE No. 5 . . . Persian Empire, founded by Cyrus who, when he heard that King Croesus was a millionaire, promptly took over the Kingdom of Lydia.

Persia's Darius I, 521 BC - 486 BC.

Silver siglos

Obv: King striding, right, with scepter. (BMC 3 ff)

SLIDE No. 6 . . . Phoenicia's zenith of trade dominance was 1100 BC - 800 BC, long before coin was invented. Later, as 5th satrapy of Persian Empire, the Phoenician City-States enjoyed a resurgence of trade and of influence, 522 BC - 362 BC.

Sidon (now Saida, Lebanon)

Silver double-shekel, 384 BC - 370 BC.

Obv: Persian king in chariot, attendants.

Rev: War galley.

Seltman XLI/16. BMC (Head) 36(20)/57 var.

Aradus (or Arvad, now Ru'ad, Lebanon)

Silver shekel (stater), 4th century BC.

Obv: Head of Melgarth (sea god of Tyre).

Rev: War galley.

Seltman XLI/14. BMC (Head) 36(20)/59.

SLIDE No. 7 . . . Athenian Empire's "Golden Age" (455 BC - 440 BC):-

Silver tetradrachma, 490 BC - 430 BC.

Obv: Head of Athena. Rev: Owl. Olive twig, crescent. Behind, AOE.

BMC (Head) 22/31/Plate 11.

NOTE: The Athenian Owl was international money for 270 years !

SLIDE No. 8 . . . Macedonian Empire of Alexander III, The Great, 336 BC - 323 BC.

Gold stater

Obv: Athena, serpent-adorned crested helmet.

Rev: Winged Nike, holding naval standard.

Inscription MI. In wreath, monogram MAP.

Mueiler 731.

Silver tetradrachma, Lamia (Thessaly).

Obv: Young Heracles (Alex?)

Rev: Zeus, seated, l.

Mueller 527. BMC (Head) 53/5.

Silver drachma

Obv: Young Heracles (Alex?)

Rev: Zeus enthroned, backless chair, holding scepter and eagle.

Seaby-Kozolubski 51/543.

SLIDE No. 9 . . . Corinth was an extremely busy city-state, trading to Italy, Sicily, all around the Adriatic, the eastern Mediterranean, and through the Greek states. Its stater . . . the "Corinth Colt" . . . was a most important trade coin.

Silver stater of Anactorium, Acarnania (colony up west coast Greece)
(3 drachmas) 300 BC - 250 BC.

Obv: Pegasus flying. Rev: Head of Pallas. A. AV.

BMC 54 (Corinth Colonies)

SLIDE No. 10 . . . and No. 11 . . . Syracuse, early Corinthian settlement on east coast of Sicily, became flourishing Mediterranean trading center, was at its peak under Hiero II, 270 BC - 216 BC.

25 mm bronze coin: 18.38 grams.

Obv: Hiero II diademed head.

Rev: Horseman with lance, on prancing horse.

BMC 593.

SLIDE No. 12 . . . Carthage, the mistress of the Mediterranean, one of most famous cities of antiquity . . . populations about 1,000,000 . . . enjoyed its peak of prosperity and trade during era when these coins minted:-

Carthage's electrum stater, 340 BC - 241 BC. Bronze 22mm coin, 241 BC - 146 BC.
 Obv: Head of Tanit (Persephone), l. Obv: Head of Tanit, left.
 Rev: Standing horse. 1 dot. Rev: Standing horse, r, facing back over
 right shoulder. Star in field, above.
 Mueller 51.

SLIDE No. 13 . . . Rome, Republic, deciding to go after the prosperous Greek trade,
 minted a coin to match the drachma of Greek colonies, 3/4th of one
 Roman silver denarius.

Silver "Victoriatus Nummus" 175 BC.	"Victoriatus Nummus" Class I (Period II, 222 BC - 187 BC), minted on Sardinia, an island west of Italy.
Obv: Head of Jupiter, right.	Obverse, reverse, standard design.
Rev: Victory, crowning a trophy. Below, ROMA.	Sydenham 112, R-5.
Seaby 6/36 var.	

SLIDE No. 14 . . . Rome, Empire, under Trajan, Emperor 98AD - 117AD, who extended
 Rome to her greatest expansion of empire and trade, used these coins:-

Gold aureus, 105AD - 114AD.	Silver denarius, 114AD.
Obv: Bust Trajan. IMP·TRAIANO·AVG·GER·DAC·P·M·TR·P.	Obv: Bust Trajan.
Rev: COS·V·P·P·S·P·Q·R·OPTIMO·PRINC.	Rev: Mars.
Araba standing, l. Camel at her feet, l.	Cohen II/29/103.
Cohen II/27/88.	

SLIDE No. 15 . . . Byzantine (East Roman) Empire's most glorious period was
 under Justinian I, 527AD - 565AD, under whom the Eastern Empire
 reached its zenith. From 476AD to 1204AD, the constant weight and
 purity of her gold coins made the "bezant" for centuries the only gold
 coin circulating throughout Europe.

Gold solidus, Type B.
 Obv: Justinian bust, facing.
 Rev: Victory standing.
 Ratto 446. Tol. 16.

SLIDE No. 16 . . . Sassanid Persian Empire, the only competitor to Byzantines
 at time of Khusru I (Chosroes I), Sassanian king 531AD - 579AD.
 Sassanian silver in this era furnished the means of exchange for the
 whole Near East, and this king's silver and gold coins circulated in
 Chinese Ch'in (now Shen-si Province), believe it or don't.

Silver drachm, 30 mm. Mint: Darabgherd. Year 24 (554-555AD)
 Obv: Bust of king, r.
 Rev: Fire altar, between two guards.
 Göbl 157

SLIDE No. 17 . . . Islamic (Mohammedan) Empire, Umayyad Khalifs:-

Khalif abd ul-Malik, 685 - 705AD.	Khalif al-Walid, 705 - 715AD, most brilliant reign in the history of the Caliphates!
Silver dirhem, AH 81 (700 - 701AD).	Silver dirhem, 712 - 713AD. 26 mm.
26 mm. Minted in al-Basrah (in Iraq).	Minted in Wasit (in Iraq).
	"There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His Prophet."

SLIDE No. 18 . . . Charles The Great (Charlemagne), King of Franks 768 - 814AD, Roman
 emperor 800 - 814AD, established this silver denier (first introduced by
 his father, Pippin III The Short) as the standard commercial coin in all

west Europe.

Silver denier, 22mm.

Obv: Small cross. CARLVX REX FR +

Prou 688. Gariel 209.

After Charlemagne's death, his denier became debased. (His empire fell apart in 888AD, the birth-year of modern Europe.) Europe's trade then preferred the still-firm English silver penny (called, in Europe, the "esterlin").

England's Anglo-Saxon King Burgred, of Mercia, 852-875AD.

Silver penny, 20mm.

Obv: BVRGRED REX +

Rev: MON/ETA

Seaby 39/486-9. Friedberg 10/148.

The last of the great Vikings, Cnut (Knut, Canute) I, The Great King of Denmark, England, Norway, 1016-1035AD, the second Danish king to coin money! The island of Gotland (off east coast of Sweden), the great commercial center for Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Eastern Europe, with connections extending far beyond this region, used this Viking coinage.

Silver penny, 19mm. York mint.

Obv: Helmeted king, 1, scepter.

Rev: Short cross. GODMAN MOEOF.

Seaby 53/676.

SLIDE No. 19 . . . The German Hansa (of free cities):-

Lubeck in 1237AD headed the Hansa, a new confederation of ultimately some 72 trading towns.

Silver bracteate pfennige, about 1250AD. 18mm. 0.43 grams.
(From find of Alt-Bauhof in 1878AD.)

Crowned head, facing, small face, long locks, crown with 3 lilies.

Archiv. für Brakteaten-Kunde Vol. II, p 360, 30/62.

Hamburg in 1241 (the practical start of the Hansa) made a defensive alliance with Lubeck.

Silver bracteate pfennige, 1201-1225AD, the Danish era. 19mm.
0.50 grams.

3 towers above pointed arch (Hamburg Gate). Below,
2 leaves of the nettle (oft mistakenly called "cupolas").

Hatz 38.

Frankfurt, Heinrich Raspe, 1246-1247AD.

Silver bracteate pfennige. 22mm.

King seated, scepter in right hand.

Löbbecke Catalog 931. Hävernicks 126 (Münzwissen der Wetterau).

Bremen was a late-comer to the Hansa. Her free charter of 1186AD was not ratified until 1646AD.

Silver 6 grot, 1672AD.

Obv: 1672, key of the Merchants' Guild. VI GROT·STAT·GELT·BREMER.

Rev: 2-headed eagle. "12" on bust. LEOP·D·G·ROM·IMP·SEMP·AUG.
(Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, 1658-1705AD)

Jungk 698.

SLIDE No. 20 . . . These are three of the coins which began a renaissance of coinage in Europe :-

Friesach, in Carinthia (now in Austria), under Eberhard II von Regensburg, Archbishop of Salzburg, 1200 - 1246 AD. This coin, a departure from the bracteate coinage, at once became popular, spread and was copied in Hungary to the east, in northern Italy, and in Austria to the north.

Silver "Friesacher pfennig"

Rev: Angel head, high raised wings. Above, large cross.

Encircling, FRIACH+.

Luschin 15. Probszt, Type 17.

Bohemia, Wencezlaus II, 1278 - 1305 AD, issued the following silver gros (groschen, grossus). The silver gros, first issued in 1271 AD, became the standard by which coins were to be set for 300 years. It met with immediate, extraordinary popularity in the commerce of the world. Struck for 250 years by the rulers of Bohemia, this good, broad silver coin's circulation had legal authority even in various German states where, for such purposes, it often was countermarked.

Silver gros. 28 mm. Prague mint.

Obv: Crown.

Rev: Lion

Donebauer 807.

Kingdom of Naples, Robert d'Anjou, 1309 - 1343 AD, the most powerful Italian prince of his day, who took over Rome and Florence. His silver carlin (carling, carlino, gigliato) first was struck by Robert's father, Carolus II, about 1290 AD. This coin circulated throughout the Byzantine Empire in the 1300's and the 1400's.

Silver carlin, 27 mm. Obv: Enthroned king.

Thomsen I/210/2534-8.

SLIDE No. 21 . . . Republic of Venice, Agostino Barbarigo, doge LXXIV, 1486 - 1501, when Venice was enjoying height of prosperity and trade, little dreaming that some Portuguese sailors, then feeling their way around the bottom of Africa to The East Indies, were about to end Venice's stranglehold monopoly on all trade to Europe from China, Arabia, Indies.

Silver marcello (mezzo, or half, lira), 26 mm.

Obv: Doge kneeling before St. Mark.

Rev: Christ, enthroned.

CNI VII/181/1. Plate VII/4 var.

SLIDE No. 22, No. 23 . . . Three gold trade coins :-

Portugal's gold cruzado of 500 reis, 24 mm, under Sebastião, 1557 - 1578 AD.

II Fbg. 330/29.

B. Reis 18.

Florence first issued her famous florin of gold in 1252 AD, at the start of Florence's fifty years of trade dominance. The florin quickly became world currency, and equally quickly was copied by other governments. II Fbg. 258/275.

VENICE, about 1280 AD, introduced its copy, the Venetian gold zecchino (ducat, sequin) which for five centuries became an international coin with its design unchanged. Venice, under her last doge, Ludovico Manin, CXXX, went out of business in 1797 AD when taken over by Napoleon Bonaparte. CNI VIII/548/79.

SLIDE No. 24 . . . In Bohemia, Valley of Joachim, about 1519AD, Stephen Schlick minted a huge silver coin, the first "dollar" . . . called the Joachimsthaler guldengroschen. Because expanding European trade demanded such a coin, it was copied quickly and widely.

Moeser-Dworschak, p 52.

SLIDE No. 25, No. 26 . . . Venice, for large trade transaction, using the dies of her silver "dollars," struck a huge, 40 mm, gold coin, the "ducato in oro." This specific die, in gold, of highest rarity, and possibly unique:-

Aloys Mocenigo, doge CXX, 1700 - 1709AD

Ducato in oro, struck 1701 - 1709AD on silver ducat dies, Mintmaster

Obv: Doge kneeling before St. Mark.

"PM"

Rev: Winged lion, holding open book.

CNI VIII/369/37

SLIDE No. 27, No. 28 . . . Tuscany (Toscana, Tuscina, Etruria, or Florence), Cosmus II (Cosimo II) de Medici, Grand Duke 1609 - 1621 AD, issued the silver tollero (tallero), 1620 AD, when Tuscany was at her zenith, for trade with the Near East, the Near East, and North Africa.

Obv: King, r. Rev: Arms. CNI XI/331/19. Kelpsh 13.

SLIDE No. 29, No. 30 . . . Venice, Ludovico Manin, doge CXXX, struck this trade coin to imitate and compete with Austria's Maria Theresia taler.

Silver tallero, 40 mm. 1789AD.

Obv: Same girl, facing right, as on Italy's Eritrea "dollar" of 1918!

Rev: Lion, open book. It's said that, on coins minted when Venice was at war, the book would be shown closed. Coins minted in peacetime, book open.

CNI VIII/553/121.

Dav. 1575.

SLIDE No. 31 . . . Ottoman Empire (Turkey), named after Othman I, first Turkish sultan, reached its zenith about 1566AD under Sultan Suleiman I, The Magnificent, 1520 - 1566AD, whose gold coins circulated around the world.

Gold altun (sequin). BMC VIII/172.

SLIDE No. 32 . . . Spanish Netherlands (Belgium). Grand Duke Albert and his wife, Isabel (or, Elisabet), 1598 - 1621 AD, minted the silver patagón (also called "the Albertus taler" and "cross taler"), a good 42 mm coin which traded widely, and was copied a century later.

1. Antwerp mint. Obv: ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA. Cross. Rev: Arms.

Herrera 328/1485, XL/2. DeWitte 912.

2. Brussels mint. Herrera 328/1485, XL/2. DeWitte 912. Heiss 187/18.

SLIDE No. 33 . . . Russia, having no silver coin larger than the kopeck, used in Western Russia the "dollars" of other lands, countermarking them with a 13 mm circle surrounding Czar Alexei Mikailovich (1645 - 1676 AD) on horseback, above which was countermarked the date, 1655. This specimen is such a "jefimok" or "yefimok" . . . a Flanders patagón or cross-taler of 1646.

Spassky 682.

SLIDE No. 34, No. 35 . . . Dutch gold ducats , design changed little in 3 centuries, were used around the world !

1. 1607AD Holland, 22.5mm. II Fbg. 312/95.
2. 1808AD Russia, 22mm. To repay a loan Russia owed Austria, the Russian mint struck these Dutch ducats, the unfriendly French then being in charge of The Netherlands. On Russian-minted Dutch ducats, the numerals of the date are slightly larger. Schulman 79/200.
3. 1927AD. Wilhelmina, 1890 - 1948AD, struck these for Netherlands East Indies. 21mm. Mintage 654,424 pieces.

SLIDE No. 36 . . . Dutch Leeuwendaalder (Lion Dollar), first struck about 1620AD for the Near East, circulated wherever the East Indian United Company Dutch East Indian Co.) traded. Last struck 1713AD, it circulated for over a century after that. Dav. 304/1822.

SLIDE No. 37 . . . JAPAN gold koban, of 1701 AD, was used as far away as Holland.
J-V B-103.

SLIDE No. 38 . . . UNITED AMSTERDAM COMPANY, 1601AD. It was one of the larger Dutch companies trading to the East Indies, then merged with all the others to form the East Indian United Company (Qostindische Vereenigde Compagnie), "OVC" its trademark. At the summit of its prosperity, OVC possessed 150 trading ships, 40 ships of war, 10,000 soldiers, and paid a 40% dividend in one year (1669AD).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Silver dollar of 8 reales. | Scholten No. 1. |
| 2. " half-dollar of 4 " | " " 2. |
| 3. " half-real, or half-shilling. | " " 5. |

SLIDE No. 39 . . . Dutch Gelderland silver 3-guilders struck for OVC, 1786AD.
Obv: Nederlandia, standing.
Rev: Arms. OVC monogram. Mintmark of M. H. Lohse, ear of corn.
Scholten 42/62-b.

SLIDE No. 40, No. 41 . . . Dutch dukaton (ducatoon, "silver rider");-

1. Holland, 1728AD. Obv: Knight on galloping horse.
Scholten 39/21. Rev: Arms. OVC monogram.
2. Utrecht, 1761AD. Struck for domestic use, but also carried by OVC. (After Dec. 21, 1785, no "domestic" silver coins were permitted to be coined for OVC without the OVC mark.)
Scholten not listed.
Davenport 1832.

SLIDE No. 42 . . . Dutch OVC silver rupee struck in Java, 1765, circulated throughout Indian Ocean and East Indies. Scholten 62/457-d.

SLIDE No. 43 . . . Dutch silver "Scheepjes" ("Ship") guilder, struck 1802AD by the new Dutch government, Batavian Republic, for use in South African colonies. But, when the ship carrying the coins reached Capetown, the captain found the British had taken over, so he kept sailing to Java, where he unloaded, and the coins were put into circulation in Java in 1803AD, but many of the coins eventually circulated in Africa.

Scholten 67/488-a.

SLIDE No. 44 . . . Dutch Westindische (West Indian) Compagnie, chartered in 1621AD, owned Manhattan Island, New York State, part of North Brazil, part of north coast of South America, some Caribbean islands, and some colonies on west African Gold Coast. These coins were minted 1794AD for Directors of The West Indian Colonies, and are distinguished by "W."

Scholten 160/1353. Silver 3-guilders. Only 1,226 minted, 200 going to Africa.
 " 160/1354. " 1 guilder. 14,025 minted, 1,200 going to Africa.

In the speaker's trade-coins collection is the triple-thickness guilder from the Fonrobert Collection, No. 7764. Unique. Scholten 160/1354-b.

SLIDE No. 45, No. 46 . . . "Emden Piastre" of the Königliche Preussisch Asiatische Compagnie von Emden (Royal Prussian Asian Company of Emden), struck 1751AD under Prussia's Friedrich II, The Great, for trade to China.

Obv: Bust of Friedrich II. Rev: Arms, supported by barbarian wild man (representing the German) and by richly dressed mandarin (representing the Chinese). This design was intended to flatter the Chinese. It didn't!

Reimmann Vol. I, 304/1723.

Davenport 2591.

Monogram beneath ship: KPACVE.

SLIDE No. 47 . . . The Neu-Guinea Company (German) struck the "bird-of-paradise" coinage in 1894, hoping to compete with other nations' coinage in The Orient, but it circulated but little beyond the Bismarck Archipelago: New Guinea's northeast, New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty, and North Solomon Islands.

SLIDE No. 48, No. 49 . . . Spain . . . The 8 reales silver "dollars" minted in Spain until the 1700's were the most popular coins in world trade. Felipe III as King of Spain and India was monarch of the largest empire the world ever has seen, 1598 - 1621AD.

8 reales, 1620AD, Segovia mint. Herrera 171/176, XI/2.

SLIDE No. 50, No. 51 . . . Spain . . . Known the world over, Spain's gold 8 escudos coin was legal tender in The USA until 1857AD.

Carlos III (1759 - 1788AD) minted this gold 8 escudos, 1774, Madrid mint.

II Fbg. 347/137. S-S 129/240.

SLIDE No. 52 . . . The Spanish-Colonial "pillar dollar" was called "Dos Mundos" by the Spanish, and "Two candlesticks dollar" by the Chinese. An attractive coin, it enjoyed quick acceptance in The Orient.

Carlos III (1759 - 1788AD) . . . 8 reales, 1764, M MF.

Herrera 223/609.

SLIDE No. 53, No. 54 . . . The Denmark Piastre, minted in 1771 and 1777, in the USA has been mis-called "Greenland Dollar." This coin copies extremely closely the design of the Spanish-Colonial "pillar dollar" . . . thus it's reasonable to assume that this was Denmark's effort to get her coin to supplant the "pillar dollar" in world trade.

Hede 87/21.

Christian VII (1766 - 1808AD) minted this coin, which carries the names of Denmark's North Atlantic island possessions: Island, Gronlan, Fero.

SLIDE No. 55 . . . Dansk Ostinden Compagni (Danish East Indian Co.) prospered greatly when the great colonial war between France and England broke out. This is the Company's speciedaler of 1671 AD under Christian V.

Hede 63/63. Note the crowned "DOC" monogram on reverse, below the date and the king's "C5" monogram.

SLIDE No. 56 . . . The famous Fugger Family of merchants and bankers started in 1300 AD. They financed the coronation campaign of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (he also was Charles I of Spain). Grateful Charles turned over to The Fuggers the management of his mines, great estates, trust funds, and the operation of certain mints in Europe and America. In 1530 AD The Fuggers were given the right to coin their own money, and their wealth estimated then at 63,000,000 ducats. Not hay!

Max Fugger taler, 1621. Reimmann Vol. II, 341/5046-47.

SLIDE No. 57, No. 58 . . . Portugal's King João (John) issued a gold 12,800 reis coin which traded in every continent. This coin, in every English-speaking part of the world, was welcomed as the "double-joe" . . . and was legal tender in The USA until 1857.

II Fbg 65/39. Gold 12,800 reis, 1731. Brazil M mint.
S-S 95/7.

SLIDE No. 59 . . . Portugese Africa made use of Austria's Maria Theresia taler, countermarking the obverse with the crowned arms of Portugal.

SLIDE No. 60, No. 61 . . . England's Elizabeth I, when told that The Orient insisted on Spain's 8 reales for trade with the English traders, waxed most indignant, holding that she was as powerful a prince as the King of Spain. She ordered that a silver "dollar" matching the 8 reales be coined, and that it bear her likeness, and that it be taken on all voyages to The Orient. The English East India Company persuaded 'Liz to settle for her Tudor Family's badge, the portcullis, instead of her picture on the coin, and the silver "testerns of eight" (nicknamed "portcullis crown") was struck in 1601. Dutifully the EIC carried the new coins on its next voyage but, after finding resistance in The Orient, somehow forgot to take any more on subsequent trading trips.

Obv: Crowned arms. Rev: Crowned portcullis. Linecar 1/1,2/ Fbg 131/1.

SLIDE No. 62 . . . England minted the "Ackeytrade" for "The African Company of Merchants" trading along the Gold Coast (now Ghana).

An "ackey" was a Gold Coast weight of gold dust. 16 ackeys equaled 1 ounce of gold dust. Thus this silver coin bought one ackey of gold.

Silver Ackeytrade Silver Half-Ackeytrade

Obv: Bust of George III
Fbg 126/8. Beneath bust, name of coin. Fbg 126/9
Rev: Arms of the Company.

SLIDE No. 63, No. 64 . . . The British Dollar, first struck in 1895 for The Orient, enjoyed quite a bit of circulation in Southeast Asia and even in China. After 40 years, last year of mintage, 1935 AD. The coin bore no name of any country. Obv: Britannia and date.

Rev: Ornamental design, and Chinese for "one dollar."
Fbg 105/(B) 5.

SLIDE No. 65, No. 66 . . . English East India Company's gold coinage circulated in India and neighboring area. One-third mohur equaled 15 rupees, or 1/2 English pound.

Gold one-third mohur, no date (1820AD)

Obv: ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

II Fbg 239/113.

Fbg 343/4.

SLIDE No. 67 . . . The E. I. C. silver rupee was used, not only in India, but all through Southern China, and much of Southeast Asia as a 50-cents piece.

Silver rupee Obv: VICTORIA QUEEN

Fbg 132/5 var.

Rev: EAST INDIA COMPANY. ONE RUPEE. 1840.

SLIDE No. 68, No. 69 . . . The E. I. C. silver rupee and its successor, the Victoria Queen rupee of India, having become the standard 50-cents piece in South China, irritated the governors of the Chinese provinces of Sze-chuen and Yun-nan. Both governors then coined quite close copies, to drive out the coin of the barbarian English.

India silver rupee.

Obv: Victoria bust. VICTORIA QUEEN.

Rev: ONE RUPEE. INDIA. 1862.

Yun-nan Province copy

Obv: Bust of Gov. Tsen Yu-ing.

YUN-NAN PROVINCE.

Rev: SILVER COIN.

II Schj  th 1637. Fbg 132/12. Y-12.

II Schj  th 1638. Kann 599.

SLIDE No. 70, No. 71, No. 72 . . . China's Central Government decided to compete with the foreign trade dollars in The Orient. China, having no modern mint of her own, asked the British mint at Hong-kong to design and submit patterns of a coin of one Shang-hai ounce of silver. (The ounce varied in weight in different cities in China.) The British mint submitted a coin featuring the British arms (the patterns differed only on one face), for which reason the Chinese indignantly and properly ordered the coins to be melted. Only 4 or 5 specimens escaped.

ONE TAEI SHANGHAI
HONG 1867 KONG

Dragon within garter.
In Chinese, "One tael
Shanghai."

Same dragon design,
but with rays extend-
ing outward from the
garter.

II Schj  th 1628.

Kann 911-a.

Shih C-10-7.

II Schj  th 1629. Kann 912.
Shih C-10-8.

SLIDE No. 73, No. 74 . . . In 1889 in the new Canton mint, China's Kwang-tung Province finally minted the first "imperial dollar" to compete with other nations' "dollars." However, the new coin had one candareen more silver than the Mexican peso, then so popular in The Orient. Thus, as fast as the new Chinese coins were issued, merchants melted them to pick up a profit of one candareen each coin.

Obv: KWANG TUNG PROVINCE. 7 MACE AND 3 CANDAREENS.

Rev: Dragon, Chinese characters repeating the obverse inscription.

II Schj  th 1630. Kann 16.

SLIDE No. 75, No. 76 . . . In 1907 China made a half-hearted move to join the gold-standard countries in international exchange with a coin of one ounce (Ku-p'ing or Treasury ounce) of gold, but nothing came of it.

Obv: (in Chinese) center, Great Ch'ing gold coin. At bottom, K'u (Treasury) p'ing (weigh) Yi (one) liang (ounce).

Rev: Dragon.

II Schj  th 1696. Kann 1541.

SLIDE No. 77 . . . The Story of trade coins ends with Great Britain's Elizabeth II and her gold sovereign, struck expressly for overseas use.

Obv: Bust of Elizabeth II

Rev: St. George, slaying dragon.

II Fbg 223/271.

Folks, to compress three centuries of trade-coins into a 20-minutes' presentation, necessitated omitting many coins which properly fall within the scope of a trade-coin collection. Thus you have not been shown slides of many coins with which you already are familiar.

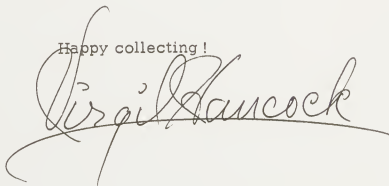
For those coins shown, the references and coin-numbers have been listed on these pages, should you wish to study any one coin further.

Besides the intriguing pursuit of history in tracking down the coins which have expanded the world's trade, another attraction for the collector is that he may fix his own horizons . . . as near or as distant as he wishes . . . for the completion of his collection. He will not be bound to fill . . . nor limited to . . . the holes in any coin-album.

No other collection offers so much romance, so much a sense of discovery, as does a collection of trade coins.

Thanks for your interest, thanks for listening !

Happy collecting !

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Virgil Hancock". The signature is written over the printed name and extends across the right side of the page.

Virgil Hancock
grm

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9.12.66

Dear Eric,

The enclosed cutting from the
London Times may amuse you, for
two reasons:-

- (1) This is what the Times is reduced
to on its leading page.
- (2) I think this is the man in
which you were interested at one time.

I hope you are well.

Yours sincerely

Albert

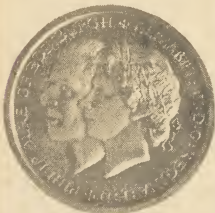
Mr Eric Newman

'New coins can earn £100m.'

FROM A STAFF REPORTER

More than £100m. could be earned in foreign currency if the Royal Mint issued new pieces, such as £25 gold and £5 silver coins of new design. Mr. Anthony Foley, chairman of the Westminster Mint and Die Company, said yesterday.

Mr. Foley, aged 38, has designed and produced about 250 pattern pieces for a £25 gold and £5 silver coin. Two have been sent to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, others to the Royal Mint and Ministers. He says that if the recent



The obverse and reverse designs for Mr. Foley's £25 gold and £5 silver pieces.

Churchill 5s. piece had been a £5 coin, on his pattern, on the issued figures of sales Britain would have earned about £72m.

"Large quantities of special and new issues of coinage are put aside as mementoes by buyers", he said. "Apart from that there is a worldwide demand by numismatists. New stamp issues by the G.P.O. are great earners of foreign currency."

His proposed £25 piece would be in 12 carat gold, weigh about 2oz., and be 1 1/2 inches in diameter. It would bear a new dual portrait, heads conjoined, of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. The £5 piece in standard quality silver would have a similar design.

October 6, 1966

Mr. Nils Ludvig Rasmussen
Kungl. Myntkabinettet
Statens Historiska Museum
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

Under separate cover there is forwarded to you the article which I wrote, which you requested, entitled "Research in United States Numismatics published in the 1960-65 Period." I hope that it serves the purpose which you desired. If there are any suggestions or corrections which you care to make I shall be glad to be advised.

In connection with the meeting of the International Numismatic Congress, in 1967, it is important that you advise me as to the date of the meeting and the place it will be held as my wife and I would like to make our plans accordingly. Would you therefore be nice enough to give me what details you can.

It also occurs to me that I should apply for membership in whatever International numismatic organization is open to me. Would you make a suggestion along these lines, or should I inquire at the American Numismatic Society as to what they suggest.

It was a pleasure to complete the work and, as in all work, I learned many things which I would otherwise not have the opportunity of studying.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
U.S.A.

EPN/etb

October 14, 1966

International Numismatic Congress
C/o Royal Collection of Coins and Medals
National Museum
Copenhagen K. Denmark

Gentlemen:

In connection with the International Numismatic Congress to be held in Copenhagen from August 28 to September 2, 1967, I have completed and forwarded to Mr. Rasmussen the report on Research in United States Numismatics for the years 1960 through 1965.

I just visited the American Numismatic Society, in New York, where I am on the Council, and learned of the bulletin you sent out with respect to those who wish to apply to give lectures. My thought is that I would give a lecture on my new book which will be published by that time entitled "The Early Paper Money of America". I will give the lecture only if you feel that you need it as I do not wish to deprive any other participant of the opportunity of presenting part of the program.

Would you be nice enough to send me the detailed circular which you are sending to applicants.

I would also appreciate such other information concerning the Congress as is available at this time as my wife will probably want to accompany me to Copenhagen.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman
for
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

EPN/atb

October 25, 1966

Mr. Nils Ludvig Rasmusson
Kungl. Myntkabinettet
Statens Historiska Museum
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Rasmusson:

You will recall that on October 6, 1966 I sent you an article entitled "Research in United States Numismatics Published in the 1960-65 Period".

Would you be kind enough to look at the article and see whether page 4 is missing. If it is, I enclose another copy. If it is not missing, then please disregard this letter.

I have received the details as to the meeting in Copenhagen in 1967 and it will not be necessary for you to answer the miscellaneous inquiries in my letter of October 6, 1966.

I look forward to meeting you in Europe next summer.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
U.S.A.

EPN/atb

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(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.

NEW YORK N.Y. 10032

December 8, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Eric:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 5 and for your thoughtful remarks about my election to the American Philosophical Society. Needless to say I am very happy about it.

As for the International Numismatic Congress I honestly do not think that any meeting, for whatever purpose, held in Copenhagen would be deadly for your wife. It is such a wonderful city and there are so many things to do there that she could, I would think, have no trouble in entertaining herself while you are attending learned meetings.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

George C. Miles
Executive Director

GCM:RMg

December 14, 1966

Mr. Albert Baldwin
A.B. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.
The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam St.
London, W.C.2, England

Dear Albert:

Thank you, very much, for the clipping with respect to the Westminster Mint and Die Company, of which Mr. Anthony Foley is Chairman.

The article states that Mr. Foley designed and produced the pieces. I am wondering if you could have some sort of inquiry addressed to the Westminster Mint and Die Company and inquire who was the artist and who was the engraver and whether the company has minting equipment of its own. Perhaps such an inquiry could be made in connection with possible purchase of some of the pieces. I would be most interested in the answer.

As you probably know, I have had no further answer from Mr. Brover with respect to the place where Mr. Harold Sutton acquired the St. Patrick farthing.

You will recall that we talked about a Wood's halfpenny, in silver, and I am wondering if you would forward a specimen to me on approval. I told you that I had one and would like to see if yours is the same variety. A good rubbing might serve as well.

I wonder if you will do my sister a great favor. She and her husband are going to Greece and Turkey. The best guide books at this time are the Guide Blot. She would like very much to obtain a copy of each immediately and we cannot locate them here. Naturally, they want them in English. Would you be kind enough to see if Foyle's, or one of your other booksellers, has them and post them to:

Mrs. Henry B. Steele
456 Barry Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60657
U.S.A.

Please send the statement.

Thanks for keeping me up to date.

kindest regards to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14920
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

EPN/ath



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

March 27, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of March 24, 1967, is acknowledged.

The X-Ray Micron Probe is in the Bureau Laboratory. Although all coinage mints as well as the Bureau Laboratory have the X-Ray Fluorescence Units, all work for government and the general public in coin examinations is performed at this laboratory.

The Bureau Laboratory at present does not have the personnel, nor the available time to test for anyone but the United States Secret Service. You may be assured, however, that we will do all possible to help whenever possible.

Sincerely,

F.W. Tate

Frederick W. Tate
Acting Director of the Mint



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CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE
COPENHAGUE 1967

Copenhagen, March the 21st, 1967.

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis
Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Newman,

I am sending you here enclosed the manuscript and 2 sets of proofs of your contribution to the numismatic bibliography. In order to create a certain uniformity the editors have abbreviated your contribution. I hope that you will find the essential information has been retained.

Would you please return the manuscript and one set of corrected proofs to Dr. N.L. Rasmusson, Statens Historiska Museum, Storgatan 41, Stockholm O, Sverige, at your earliest convenience and not later than April the 15th.

Sincerely yours,



Otto Mørkholm

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 28, 1967

Dr. N.I. Asmusson
Statens Historiska Museum
Storgatan 41
Stockholm, O, Sweden

Dear Dr. Asmusson:

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Otto Werkholm by letter dated 21 March, 1967, we are enclosing herewith the corrected page proofs of the article on the United States research for the International Numismatic Congress publication. We hope the changes we made are clear.

We added two new paragraphs on page 485 which will not change the pagination. The cross lines on the printed portion of page 485 should be disregarded.

We were also instructed to return the edited manuscript to you and that is also enclosed.

The editors eliminated a number of pages of commentary and we will be glad to have the eliminated portions available in the event it becomes necessary to discuss them in Copenhagen at the meeting.

If there is anything further we can do for you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri (U.S.A.)

April 4, 1967

Secretary of the International Numismatic Congress
Cabinet Royal des Medailles, Musée National
(Den Kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet)
Frederiksholms Kanal 12
Denmark

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, I wish
to register as a participant in the 1967 International
Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, and enclose here-
with a check for 135 Danish Crowns to cover myself and
my wife, who will accompany me. I have already obtained
a reservation at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

We look forward to this meeting with a great
deal of interest and will appreciate being advised of
any changes in the schedule of events from the provisional
program outlined in your brochure.

Very truly yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPW/atb

5 May, 1967


Mr. Otto Wærkholt
Den Kongelige
Mønt- og Medaillesamling
Nationalmuseet
Copenhagen, Denmark

Dear Sir,

My reason for not repeating my wish to give a
lecture is that I wanted others^{to} have the opportunity
to lecture because I had written a portion of the
book to be published. If, however, there is an opening
for a lecture, my subject will be "PERFECTION IN FORGERY".
I will not require any slides. I also would like to
give my program during the first three days of the
congress.

Thank you, very much, for writing me, and I look
forward to seeing you at the congress.

Sincerely yours,


ERIC S. NEWMAN
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

KOM/stb

DEN KONGELIGE
MONT- OG MEDAILLESAMLING
NATIONALMUSEET
—
DANMARK

KØBENHAVN
May 15th, 1967

Dear Sir,

We have ^{duely} recieved your admission fee for the congress,
but you have not repeated your wish to give a lecture.
Would you please send us as soon as possible, and before
May 15th the title of your lecture and information on the
number and format of your slides.

Sincerely yours

Otto Mørkholm
Otto Mørkholm.

DEN KONGELIGE
MONT- OG MEDAILLESAMLING
NATIONALMUSEET
—
DANMARK

KØBENHAVN
23th May 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
P.O.Box 14020, St. Louis
Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Newman

On behalf of International Numismatic Commission
I am glad to be able to inform you that your lecture
"Perfevion in Forgery" has been accepted for the Numis-
matic Congress in copenhagen.

Sincerely yours



Otto Mørkholm
secretary

May 6, 1967

Processed One Dollars

NumScrap Mag
p 911

Jack Allen 714 776 0781

California Coin Exchange Anaheim Calif 92805
2008 H. East Lincoln

Original processing developed by
Ted Chimel, a dental technician, now
in jail in Calif for burglary + robbery for
5 years. Did work for Allen before going to jail
a year ago. Has not disclosed process.

Chemical process on high parts first.
field is covered with acrylic plastic to
protect it. It is improved afterward by
means unknown.

Process can be done on copper, gold + silver.

Allen says it is legal and ~~ad~~ advertises
just what it is.

May 26, 1967

Jet honing or vapor honing uses an air jet containing grit. The grit is usually beads of glass as small as talcum powder or larger. The nozzles on the jet range in size and can be needle nozzles ~~operated~~ directed by hand. The metal is not removed by the jet if applied for a short period sufficient to remove oxidation and discoloration. It will leave a mirror finish or if larger beads of glass are used it will leave a matte finish. To protect one part so that two finishes can be on one item the finished area is coated with plastic which protects it against the jet.

Expert is Julius Turk,
Pauls Products.
St Louis Mo

also Apex Metal Finishing
Russ Shumway WO 12652

Silicone applied by
spray
gun

Circular glass beads
+ other grit.
air jet
beard jet.

Paulo Products
Julius Turk

5025

~~925~~

~~7074~~

5025

925

925

925

Target
~~2~~ X-ray tube

Lithium Fluoride Analyzing Crystal
Scintillation Detector

~~Fluoride~~ Bulk Specimen Spectograph
equipped with

June 1967

AVNET SHAW (^{Union of} AVNET CORP)
95 Commercial St
Plainview, L.I., N.Y.

Mr. Joel Meisner
(came on Wednesday)
516 WE5 8780

Silicone rubber has replaced agar agar, latex etc.
Shaw Process invented in 1938, patented, licensed
Silicone applied directly to ^{gypsum plaster next} object. When ceramic is
heated it can take any metal such as steel.
Problem with cast bronzes is terrible

Silicone rubber - binder - alcohol evaporates
lifts off - 2000° -

Patent brought over from England.

Says epoxy mold can have electrolyte put on
and electroplated in any ^{desired} metal.

Liquid housing

CABLE ADDRESS
'NUMISMA' NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
AUDUBON 6-3030

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

June 7, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

I am just back from Crete and have seen your letter of May 31st. I quite understand why you can't attend the Council meeting.

When I was in Copenhagen on May 18th we went over the complete program for the Congress and I am delighted that your paper is to be included.

Looking forward to seeing you in Copenhagen and with best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

George C. Miles
Executive Director

GCM:RMg

8 June, 1967

Herrn Alfred Dieffenbacher
Sonnenfelsgasse 7
1010 Wein 1
Osterreich, Austria

Dear Herr Dieffenbacher:

I am giving a talk at the Copenhagen meeting of the International Numismatic Congress, in August, and my subject matter is "Perfection in Forgery". I need some information from you.

I might introduce myself by saying that I have written on coin forgeries and counterfeiting of paper money on many occasions in the past and perhaps you are aware of those books and articles. Most of the items I wrote on are collector's items rather than counterfeits for circulation. I have exposed six forgeries of early American coins which came out of England in recent years and by writing them up promptly we believe we have stopped their distribution.

I have owned and studied your book from its first publication, in 1963, and wonder if you would be nice enough to give me a few additional facts:

1. Are any of the counterfeits listed in your book those produced by Dr. Schmidt, in Germany, by spark erosion?
2. Are virtually all of the counterfeits listed in your book produced by cast dies, and, if so, what technical materials and methods were used in casting, so far as you know; ceramic mold, frozen mercury, powdered metal, etc.
3. Most of the forgeries you illustrate have blotches, raised lines and pimples, and we wonder if the spark erosion technique, or new plastic, latex, and other molding materials have eliminated this type of imperfection.

In the field of rare coins, the prospect of forgeries for the future is frightening. If x-ray defraction, x-ray fluorescence and microscopic examination do not result in a definite determination, then numismatists are really in for tragedy.

Frankly, I am very disappointed at the long report of the International Association of Professional Numismatists on their forgery hearings. They don't even identify the floods of new forgeries of rare coins and merely bemoan the lack of adequate laws. Much of their discussion is on the lack of uniform definitions of words.

Since you have worked so diligently in this field, we would be grateful if you could give us your thoughts as to the foregoing.

I look forward, very much, to a prompt response from you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 12, 1967

Kopac Industries, Inc.
6362 Wells Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 6113

Attention: Mr. Shade

Gentlemen:

The devotion of your scientists to our measurement project is very much appreciated. The opportunity to use the optical comparator was a very important one to our research. Little did we think, when we asked, that we would have to have your assistance to operate the machine.

I can certainly see the amazing usefulness to your firm of the comparator as we saw things on coins which were not clear under microscopic examination.

Thank you for your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 30, 1967

Mr. James J. Rowley, Director
Secret Service
Room 239--1800 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We would like to introduce ourselves as an organization which has been engaged in numismatic research. The writer has prepared and has published many books and articles on American coinage and paper currency, a reasonable number on the counterfeiting and forgery of uncurrent pieces made for collectors. I was Chairman of the United States Assay Commission for 1967 and am a member of the Council of the American Numismatic Society, in New York.

At the meeting of the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, beginning August 30, 1967, I was asked to make a talk and I selected as my subject "Perfection in Forgery". My purpose is to shock the numismatists into action with respect to the flood of forgeries of scarce coins which have recently appeared in recent years. I thought it would be worth while for me to learn from your organization such facts as you might be willing to tell me and also to learn what matters you feel I should not disclose. My particular emphasis will be only on coins made with forged dies and only with respect to forged dies produced directly or indirectly from the coins themselves.

Several years ago I offered to exchange ideas with your Mr. Hanley at the time I met him in Paris. We were previously in correspondence with your organization in connection with matters concerning the 1853 \$20 U.S. Assay Office of Gold coins.

A discussion may be mutually beneficial and I am wondering if this is possible.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 20, 1967

Mr. Joel Weisner
Avast Shaw Co.
95 Commercial Street
Plainville, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Weisner:

As stated to you over the telephone, I am sincerely interested in research and writing in numismatics. I am speaking before the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, on the subject "Perfection In Forgery". My interest in this topic is purely related to forgeries of scarce or rare coins. Some of my published writings on forgery include "Counterfeit Continental Currency Goes To War", "The Secret of the Good imitation Shilling", "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar", "A Snake Swends a St. Patrick Farthing", "An Ancient Mower Forgets - Forgery", etc.

I am a member of the Council of the American Numismatic Society, the Library and Museum of which is in New York. I have just served as Chairman of the 1967 United States Issues Commission. My daytime occupation is that of Vice-President and Secretary of Wilson Brothers Company, Inc., operator of a National chain of ladies' shoe stores. I have no commercial interest in numismatics and formed this organization to further the purposes indicated on this stationery.

I am primarily interested in learning further details as to coins struck from forged dies, the dies having been made from genuine coins. I am interested in learning methods of detection, which necessitates learning methods of production. Will you be kind enough to help me in this endeavor. I feel that the number of forged coins is increasing to such an extent that no one will be certain as to whether coins are genuine or forged. Any counsel and assistance you can give me will be most appreciated and I will express your thoughts as to things I should not say as well as things I should say. I want to give a talk which will shock the numismatists into doing something about the problem of forgeries. At the present time the laws are inadequate, the societies relating to numismatics within one of the United Nations, and the sale of forgeries for astronomical figures is taking place very often.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION
SOCIETY

EPN/eth

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

July 11, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulase, California

Dear Ronnie:

I believe you will be interested in the proposed text of the talk I am going to give in Copenhagen. If you have any suggestions, additions or corrections with respect to it I would very much like to hear from you.

Your cooperation would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ERN/etb

July 11, 1967

Mr. Joel Meisner
Jenet-Shaw Co.
25 Commercial Street
Plainview, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Meisner:

I told you that I would send you a copy of my proposed talk and would appreciate it if you would review it and tell me any suggestions, corrections, or additions which might occur to you.

I certainly appreciate your helpfulness and hope this is not an inconvenience to you.

I think you will be very much intrigued by some of the devilment.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPW/atb

July 11, 1967

Mr. Joseph M. Seigel
General Numismatics Corporation
Penn Street and Industrial Drive
Yeadon, Pennsylvania 19050

Dear Joe:

Would you be nice enough to read over the present text of the talk I am going to give in Copenhagen. You know so much about this matter that I would appreciate your corrections, additions, suggestions and comments so as to improve the article. I hope it will not be a burden.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC F. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EFN/etb

July 11, 1967

Mr. Delbert Hahn
McDonnell Aircraft Corporation
Lambert Field
St. Louis, Missouri 63145

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I am extremely grateful to you for the engineering information you were kind enough to furnish me in connection with my talk to be given on forgery. I feel somewhat hesitant talking on an engineering subject but it is by virtue of sheer necessity.

I mentioned to you that I would send you a copy of my talk, in advance, so that you would have an opportunity to make suggestions. Please do not hesitate to point out errors, places needing clarification, or make any suggestions you wish. I hope this is not an inconvenience to you and am hopeful that it will be of substantial interest to you.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. BERMAN NOMINATING
BOUQUET OWN SOCIETY

EPB/stb

CC: Mr. George A. Boudebush

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

July 25, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

Just a line to acknowledge receipt of the two copies of your paper to be read in Copenhagen. I will bring them along with me and turn them over to you there.

Always sincerely yours,



George C. Miles
Executive Director

GCM:RMg

COPY

mansfield La.

July 12-1967

Dear Sir.

I see in Coin World that you mint coins and tokens. I would like to have a list of the ones you make with price. I have a small coin shop and have lots of calls for all kinds of tokens and coins. Do you have the copy of the \$50.00 Calif. Gold Slog if so what your price. I would like to buy all kinds of copies that looks like gold.

Thanks very much.

T. P. Rigney

136 Hope St.

Mansfield La, 71052

July 26, 1967

Mr. T. E. Rigby
13840th Street
Bosfield, La. 71052

Dear Mr. Rigby:

In reply to your recent letter, I am sorry, but we do not go in
for counterfeiting.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Segal
President

JMS/MS

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
National Association
MONEY MUSEUM

Rockefeller Center

1254 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020



August 1, 1967

Dear Eric:

Thanks so much for sending a copy of your wonderful book. It is the more treasured for the inscription. I enjoyed reading the script for your Copenhagen lecture. However, there are two things you should know. The Franklin Mint has a model of the new style "reducing machine" which transfers at a one to one basis. Segal showed it to me. Also, I have authenticated three Philadelphia Mint 1943 bronze cents after exhaustive examination. They were all virtually Unc. I don't suggest that these pieces are Mint errors, unless you want to go into "moral error"; and that is a philosophical question. One of the coins came from John Sinnock's estate as did a 1944 steel cent. Of course, I have no opinion on the so-called branch Mint 1943 cents, or the purported transactions concerning them.

Cordially,

Don

KØBENHAVNS
KOMMUNALBESTYRELSE
HAR HERVED DEN ÆRE AT INDBYDE

Mr. Eric P. Newman

TIL MODTAGELSEN PÅ RÅDHUSET
ONSDAG DEN 30. AUGUST 1967 KL. 16
AF DELTAGERNE I
DEN INTERNATIONALE KONGRES
FOR MØNTFORSKNING

Indgang ad hovedporten mod
Rådhuspladsen, hvor dette kort
bedes forevist. Daglig påklædning.
Kortet giver kun adgang for den,
på hvis navn det lyder.

The City Council of Copenhagen has the honour to invite you to a reception which will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, August 30 1967 at 4 p.m. for participants in The International Congress of Numismatics.

Please enter through the Main Entrance facing Rådhuspladsen (City Hall Square) and present this card. Informal dress. This card is strictly personal.

Le Conseil Minicipal de la Ville de Copenhague a l'honneur de vous inviter à l'Hôtel de Ville le mercredi 30 août 1967 à 16 h. pour les participants au Congrès International de Numismatique.

Entre par la porte principale donnant sur Rådhuspladsen (Place de l'Hôtel de Ville), où vous êtes prié de présenter cette carte. Tenue de ville. La carte d'entré est strictement personnelle.



The Minister for Cultural Affairs
requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Eric P. Newman

at a reception at the Banquet Hall at the
University of Copenhagen on Frue Plads
on Monday, August 28th, 1967 at 8 p.m.

Informal dress.

C O N G R E S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D E N U M I S M A T I Q U E

C O P E N H A G U E 1 9 6 7

CORRECTIONS AU PROGRAMME

LUNDI 28 AOÛT 1967

Communications mineures

Section A

Les communications de MM. Pautasso, Italie (16⁰⁰) et Gerassimov, Bulgarie (17⁰⁰) n' auront pas lieu.

Les communications de M. Karel Castelin, Tchécoslovaquie, et Mme M. Oeconomides-Caramessini, Grèce, commenceront à 16⁰⁰ et 16³⁰ respectivement

Section B

La communication de M. Paul Balog, Italie (15⁰⁰) n' aura pas lieu.

MARDI 29 AOÛT 1967

Communications mineures

Section A

La communication de Mme Edith Schönert-Geiss, Allemagne (14⁰⁰) n' aura pas lieu.

Les communications de M. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Etats-Unis, M. Efrem Pegan, Yougo-Slavie, et M. Bucur Mitrea, Roumanie, commenceront à 14⁰⁰, 14³⁰ et 15⁰⁰ respectivement.

15³⁰ M. Christof Boehringer, Allemagne (BRD):

Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont.

JEUDI 31 AOÛT 1967

Communications mineures

Section B

La communication de M. P. Spufford, Angleterre, (15³⁰)
n'aura pas lieu.

La communication de M. Jiri Sejbal, Tchécoslovaquie,
commencera à 15³⁰.

AVIS IMPORTANT

VENDREDI 1 SEPTEMBRE 1967

L'autobus pour la visite à la brasserie CARLSBERG
partera à 11⁰⁰ heures précise, Ny Vestergade 10.

C O N G R E S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D E N U M I S M A T I Q U E

C O P E N H A G U E 1 9 6 7

LISTE DES MEMBRES

Albrethsen, P.Høeg	Danemark	
Albrycht-Rapnicka, Danuta	Pologne	
Allen, Derek F.	Grande-Bretagne	
Andersen, Bent	Danemark	
Archibald, Marion M.	Grande-Bretagne	
Balmuth, Miriam S.	États-Unis	
Bastien, Pierre	France	
Bendall, S.	Grande-Bretagne	
Bendixen, Kirsten	Danemark	
Beneut, Guy	France	
Berghaus, Peter	Allemagne	Délégué de Verband der Westdeutschen Münzvereine
Bertino, Antonio	Italie	
Blunt, C.E.	Grande-Bretagne	
Boehringer, Christof	Allemagne	
Boersma, Joh.S.	Pays-Bas	

Bourlier, Pierre	France	
Breglia, Laura	Italie	Déléguée de l'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica
Brekke, B.F.	Norvège	
Brenot, Claude	France	
Bruun, Patrick	Finlande	Délégué de l'Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archeologia, Storia e Storia dell'arte
Buttrey, Theodore V.	États-Unis	
Cabinet Royal des Médailles, Musée National	Danemark	
Cahn, Herbert A.	Suisse	
Campo, Pedro	Espagne	
Castelin, Karel	Tchécoslovaquie	
Christensen, Aksel E.	Danemark	Délégué de l'Université de Copenhague
Clain-Stefanelli, V.	États-Unis	Délégué de Smithsonian Institution, Washington
Clay, Curtis L.	Grande-Bretagne	
Condamine, Jeanne	France	
Crawford, M.H.	Grande-Bretagne	
Crowther, D.J.	Grande-Bretagne	
Dietz, Alexander	Canada	
Dolley, R.H.M.	Irlande	Délégué de la Royal Irish Academy
Duksa, Z.	URSS	

Dumas, Françoise	France	
Ebner, Pietro	Italie	
Eichhorn, Hansheiner	Allemagne	
Fagerlie, Joan M.	États-Unis	
Farrés, Octavio Gil	Espagne	
Fava, Anna Serena	Italie	
Förschner-Wruck, Gisela	Allemagne	
Galster, Georg	Danemark	
Gedai, István	Hongrie	
Geiger, Hans Ulrich	Suisse	Délégué du Musée National Suisse, Zürich
Gerassimov, Theodor	Bulgarie	Délégué de l'Académie des sciences de Bulgarie
Glück, Harry	Suède	Délégué de l'Association Internationale des Numismates Professionnels
Gorini, Giovanni	Italie	
Gricourt, Jean	France	
Grierson, Philip	Grande-Bretagne	
Guépin, J.P.	Pays-Bas	Délégué du Cabinet royal des médailles, La Haye
Guey, Julien	France	
Habrekorn, Raymond	France	
Hansen, Leo	Danemark	
Hanson, C.F.	Grande-Bretagne	
Hatz, Gert	Allemagne	

Hävernicks, Walter	Allemagne	Délégué de la Numismatische Kommission der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland et du Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte
Hermann, Jens	Danemark	
Herweijer, P.E.	Pays-Bas	
Holm, Johan Chr.	Danemark	
Horák, Jirí	Tchécoslovaquie	
Hurter, Silvia	Suisse	
Ilisch, Lutz	Allemagne	
Ilisch, Peter	Allemagne	
Jacobsen, Anne	Danemark	
Jelocnik, Aleksander	Jugoslavie	
Jenkins, Kenneth	Grande-Bretagne	Délégué du British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals
Jensen, Arne Ramberg	Danemark	
Jensen, Jørgen Steen	Danemark	
Jørgensen, Åge	Danemark	
Kalus, Jaromír	Tchécoslovaquie	
Kanael, B.	Israel	
Kapossy, Balázs	Suisse	Délégué de Bernisches Historisches Museum
Kappelhoff, Anton	Allemagne	
Kent, J.P.C.	Grande-Bretagne	
Kiersnowski, Ryszard	Pologne	Délégué de Polska Akademia Nauk, Varsovie
Kindler, Arie	Israel	
Kindt, Arne	Danemark	

Klimowsky, E.W.	Israel	Délégué de Israel Numismatic Society
Koch, Bernhard	Autriche	Délégué de Bundessammlung von Münzen, Medaillen und Wertzeichen, Wien
Koegeler, Hans	Autriche	
Korzus, Bernard	Allemagne	
Kraay, Colin M.	Grande-Bretagne	
Kraft, Konrad	Allemagne	
Krasnodebski, Jan	Grande-Bretagne	
Krzyzanowska, Aleksandra	Pologne	
Küthmann, Harald	Allemagne	Délégué de Staatliche Münzsammlung, München
Lafaurie, Jean	France	
Lagerqvist, Lars O.	Suède	
Lallemant, Jacqueline	Belgique	Déléguee du Cabinet des médailles, Bruxelles
Lane, Stuart N.	Irlande	
Lavagne, François	France	
Lavanchy, Charles	Suisse	
Lee, E.M.	Grande-Bretagne	
Leis, Orla	Danemark	
Le Loux, S.A.M.	Pays-Bas	
Lowick, N.M.	Grande-Bretagne	
Madsen, Otto	Danemark	

Malmer, Brita	Suède	
Manganaro, Giacomo	Italie	
Martin, Colin	Suisse	Délégué de la Société suisse de numismatique
Meer, G. van der	Pays-Bas	Déléguée de la Société royale néerlandaise de numismatique
Mildenberg, L.	Suisse	
Miles, George C.	États-Unis	Délégué de American Numismatic Society, New York
Mitchell, Helen W.	Grande-Bretagne	
Mitrea, Bucur	Roumanie	Délégué de Academie Roumaine, Bucarest
Museo Nazionale Romano	Italie	
Mørkholm, Otto	Danemark	Délégué du Cabinet des médailles, Copenhagen
Naster, Paul	Belgique	Délégué de la Société royale de numismatique de Belgique
Nathorst-Böös, E.	Suède	
Nemeskal, Lubomir	Tchécoslovaquie	
Newman, Eric P.	États-Unis	
Nohejlová-Prátová, Emanuela,	Tchécoslovaquie	Déléguée de Cesko - slovensko Akademie ve .
Oeconomides, M.Caramessini	Grèce	Déléguée du Cabinet des médailles, Athènes
Ollendorff, Fredrik	Norvège	
Pánek, Ivo	Tchécoslovaquie	
Pautasso, Andrea	Italie	
Pegan, Efrem	Jugoslavie	

Petersen, Erling Ladewig	Danemark	Délégué de l'Université d'Odense
Picon, Maurice	France	
Polívka, Eduard	Tchécoslovaquie	
Proschowsky, Paul M.	Danemark	Délégué de la Dansk Numismatisk Forening
Quesne-Bird, N. du	Grande-Bretagne	
Rasmusson, Nils Ludvig	Suède	Délégué de Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm
Raven, E.J.P.	Grande-Bretagne	
Rider, Georges le	France	Délégué du Cabinet des médailles, Paris
Riis, P.J.	Danemark	Délégué de Det kgl. danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen
Robertson, Anne S.	Grande-Bretagne	Déléguée de Hunterian Museum, Glasgow
Rosati, Franco Panvini	Italie	
Rosen, Josef	Suisse	
Rønning, Bjørn R.	Norvège	
Salama, Pierre	Algérie	
Schinaia, Paola	Italie	
Schwabacher, Willy	Suède	
Schwarz, Dietrich	Suisse	
Seaby, Peter J.	Grande-Bretagne	
Sejbal, Jiri	Tchécoslovaquie	
Selfe, R J.M.	Grande-Bretagne	

Sclinhoimo, Klaus	Finlande	
Seltman, Arthur John	Grande-Bretagne	
Sepheriades, Euripides	Grèce	
Skaare, Kolbjørn	Norvège	Délégué de l'Université d'Oslo
Skowronek, Stefan	Pologne	
Société Française de Numismatique	France	
Spaer, Arnold	Israël	
Spufford, P.	Grande-Bretagne	Délégué de l'Université de Keele
Squarciapino, M. Floriani	Italie	
Stěpkova, Jarmila	Tchécoslovaquie	
Suchocolski, Stanislaw	Pologne	Délégué de Polska Akademia Nauk, Varsovie
Sutherland, C.H.V.	Grande-Bretagne	Délégué de l'Université d'Oxford et de Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Sømød, Jørgen	Danemark	
Thomsen, Rudi	Danemark	Délégué de l'Université d'Aarhus
Thompson, R.H.	Grande-Bretagne	
Thompson, Margaret	États-Unis	
Thygesen, Annelis	Danemark	
Trell, Bluma L.	États-Unis	

Ulatowski, Jerzy Michal	Pologne
Vegu�� Lligona, Pedro	Espagne
Welin, Ulla S.Linder	Su��de
Weschke, J.	Allemagne
Westerm��rk, Ulla	Su��de
Wischhausen, Rolf	Allemagne
Yvon, Jacques	France
Zadoks-Jitta, A.N.	Pays-Bas

C O N G R E S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D E N U M I S M A T I Q U E

C O P E N H A G U E 1 9 6 7

LISTE SUPPLEMENTAIRE DES MEMBRES

Buchter-Larsen, Hanne	Danemark
Dombrowski, H.	Allemagne
Falkiner, R.	Grande-Bretagne
Flören, R.	Allemagne
Moretti, Athos	Italie
Nau, Elisabeth	Allemagne

August 20, 1969

Mr. Henry Christenson
Hudson County National Bank Building
95 River Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030

Dear Henry:

At the A.N.A. convention, in Philadelphia, you commented that you noticed some tell tale discrepancies on certain of the bars in the Lilly collection and that you did not plan to tell anyone at this time about those discrepancies. You also indicated that you told Hans Schulman that the bars should be inventoried at their intrinsic gold value.

It has occurred to me that there are two things which should be done:

1. I will undertake to get a copy of the inventory to see what actually was used as a basis for the bars involved.
2. I believe you should write down the discrepancies in the gold bars and include any other information you have with respect to them. You should seal this in an envelope, address the envelope to me, and then send it to me whenever you feel like it. If you want to send me the envelope with instructions that it should not be opened, I pledge my M.I.T. honor not to open it without your approval so long as you live.

If the foregoing isn't the oddest proposition you have had in a long time, I'll be surprised.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. BERNAN AND LORETTA
EDUCATION SOCIETY

BEB/etb

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

4 September 1969

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

It was quite by chance that I discovered yesterday in my files the letters which I earlier mentioned to you pertaining to the gold ingots sent to me by John Ford when I was curator at Yale. I regret that I did not keep copies of my own half of the correspondence.

The first letter accompanied the ingots and alleged, as you can see, that they were from an 18th century wreck. I took his last sentence at face value and wrote no reply. In January of the following year, having heard nothing, I wrote Ford asking what he wanted me to do. You will notice that he speaks of my "studying" them, and asks "what your thoughts might be concerning them." My letter crossed with his on January 24, and I received another from him on January 29. Again there was no specific request made of me in this letter or in that of February 4, except that I should "give us an opinion or thought."

I had no faith in these pieces from the beginning. I suggested that they might want an appraisal which, had they asked for one, would have been \$35 an ounce and 20 years in jail. I returned the ingots in February and have never heard any more of them again. In all this I never heard from Mr. Murrell. I must say I objected personally to the way in which this whole business was handled. I ~~had~~ ^{did not} no soliciting in this inquiry in the first place; the ingots were simply out of the blue.

sent to me

Make what use you can of the letters. I trust however you know that they probably cannot be made public without Ford's consent, since ownership of a letter resides in its author. Let me know what you find out.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T. V. Buttrey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

T. V. Buttrey
Chairman

TVB:sb
enclosure

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 2, 1969

Mr. J.V. Buttrey
Department of Classical Studies
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Dear Ted:

The International Paper Note Society have asked me to head a study group with respect to the 1, 2 and 10 pesos pieces of Iturbide dated January 1, 1823, photocopies of which pieces are enclosed. These were replaced, very promptly, by an issue dated May 5, 1823 after Iturbide was eliminated. A photocopy of this gigantic issue is also enclosed.

The smaller issues were alleged to be counterfeit by a certain numismatist and I immediately disagreed. I said that all of the pieces were lifted out of the Mexican Archives since either all of them are slash cancelled or stamped "pagado" on the reverse.

What actually is taking place is that those who have obtained them from the archives are trying to sell them at high prices and those who are unwilling to pay those high prices are saying these are counterfeit. Several of the pieces were never known before but I understand they are available in quantity at the present time. The paper is normal and the larger piece is even printed on the back of a Papal bull.

My very kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/ath

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 5, 1969

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Department of Classical Studies
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for the very interesting correspondence with respect to the Mexican gold bars.

Mr. Murrell sold his United States Territorial gold collection to Henry W. Clifford, of Los Angeles, within the last year or so. Whether it included the bars, I do not know.

Henry Christensen is familiar with the bars and has an opinion concerning the bars but he does not wish to give his basis for an opinion, for the present. I am trying to get him to give me that basis or to make it available to someone else. I will keep you advised.

You might wish to ask Hans Schelmer to give his full description and valuation of the Mexican bars in the Lilly collection. This, I would be interested in, as I was told that Hans was advised to put the items in at gold bullion value. Whether he did or did not, I do not know, but you could inquire. An inquiry concerning Mexican items coming from you would be answered with dispatch, by Hans.

Never a dull moment.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

RPV/stb

September 9, 1969

Mr. Henry Christensen
Henry Christensen, Inc.
Hudson County River Bank Bldg.
95 River Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030

Dear Henry:

Thank you, very much, for your letter of September 5, 1969, offering your cooperation.

Today, John Pittman has been asked to send pictures of the Mexican bars and I am sure he will cooperate.

We also received some very interesting detail on this matter from Ted Buttrey, who also had the opportunity of examining some of the pieces. We have asked Ted Buttrey to obtain from Hans Schulman the text and valuation given on the Mexican gold bars in the Lilly matter. As soon as these are assembled, we will have our little talk.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

RFN/atb

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

15 September 1969

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Thanks for your reply to my letter on the Mexican gold bars. I'll take your advice and write Hans, though I wonder whether he wishes to put his opinion in writing.

As to the Mexican paper, I found some correspondence on it at the Society when I was in last Saturday. It appears that Gaytán in Mexico City is particularly incensed. I have not seen any of these in the original, so that I can only judge the printing in the Xerox's which you have sent, but it does strike me that the typography is uncommonly regular for this period. There is an illustration of one original piece in Pradeau's Numismatic History which is quite different from your bills, unless it has been retouched. The type font is different, and the letter setting very irregular. Unfortunately the Society has no copy of either the original or the varieties now being offered. I think I will remain skeptical until I have had a chance to see them in person.

Sincerely yours,



T. V. Buttrey
Chairman

TVB:sb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 19, 1969

Dr. F. V. Bettrey
The University of Michigan
Department of Classical Studies
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Dear Ted:

With respect to the Mexican gold bars in the Lilly collection, my thought was that we should merely have the excerpt which was in Hans' appraisal of them. Whether he said they were genuine or not will show from the text.

The most interesting thing is that he told someone that his appraisal was on "artistic" value - which is between intrinsic value of a forgery and numismatic value of a genuine piece. If, therefore, you have asked him for a new opinion, please settle for what he filed with the Lilly Estate as this is sufficient for the present.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/eth

March 23, 1972

Mr. T. V. Buttrey
Clare Hall, Herschel Road
Cambridge, England

Dear Ted:

Thank you for your nice note of March 18, 1972. I am pleased that you have the revised guide behind you but I assume I will have the opportunity of proofreading at least the section I wrote.

My newest classical theory is that I challenge whether Hannibal could have brought elephants to Europe. I know that African elephants cannot be tamed. I concluded that tamed elephants could not have been carried from their natural areas to Carthage. Does this prove that the elephant story is fiction?

I want to encourage you in every way to write about the Mexican Colonial gold bars. I, personally, will want to stay out of it because I am not qualified on Mexican material and have raised enough Hell already on this particular subject. I think it is very timely that the article be written in view of the Encyclopaedia illustration. I often wonder whether Mildenberg will tell anyone who put the Mexican bars in the auction. I do not have much doubt as to who did.

I succeeded in having the 1816 \$20 Parsons bar eliminated from the Red Book as I concluded that certain of these coins were made as early as 1952.

It would be my pleasure to go over what you might write on the subject and make whatever suggestions I could. I want to help. Henry Christenson offered to tell me something about the bars but never has.

My very kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN

Clare Hall
Cambridge

April 9th, 1972

Dear Eric,

I've written Elam to ask that he get a proof of your section of the 1973 exhibition guide to you when he can.

As to the elephants, there has, I know, been some discussion of their origin, African or Indian, but I have not attempted to follow it. If you want to pursue it I could work up a bibliography for you. But that there were elephants of some kind is absolutely certain, insofar as anything in history is certain. They are mentioned extensively in Livy, with quite circumstantial accounts of their crossing the Alps and their use in Italy. And there is the coincident evidence of the appearance of an elephant, God knows what type, on various coins of Italy of the late 3rd and early 2nd centuries BC. One of these, which comes from some unknown mint in Etruria, north of Rome, has the obverse of an obviously African male head. So I think that one can't be scotched.

Thanks for your encouragement about the Mexican gold bars. I've drawn together some notes, but the more I think about them the clearer it becomes that I really can't do anything worthwhile here. So I'll set them aside until I return in the Fall, when I can draw together the info that I can on the proper side of the Atlantic. At that time I'd very much like to borrow your file, or perhaps come over to St. Louis to discuss it with you. I'll write you about it later.

Yours as ever,

Lee

Clare Hall
Cambridge
England

June 9, 1972

Dear Eric,

I had written the London editorial office of the Encycl. Britt., registering my horror and dismay, and giving my letter a note of weighty dignity by signing myself an editor of the E.B., which I am. The quick and courteous reply which I received said that they were forwarding my letter to the Chicago editorial office. So either they didn't do it, or their internal communications are all fouled up. If you think it useful I will write Chicago direct.

I've not pursued the problem of the bars further, except to take some brief notes on those that appeared in the Len sales of 17-Oct-1962 and 14-Oct-1964. There is a square piece struck with pillar dollar dies (date off flag) which is just absurd. I can't do anything with it except marvel at the capacity of the counterfeiters to gull the professionals. But the other pieces -- nos. 856 & 857 in 1962, and no. 1592 in 1964 -- are all linked by common punches (and a common cast for the long bars), and are therefore all fake. The key of course is the 1964 bar where our artist made an egregious mistake which absolutely proves the point. Have you caught it?

See you at the Sept Council Meeting, I hope. We can pool gossip then.

Best,

Lx

1961 / 700000
Am. Union
Washington 20540

October 19, 1977

Dear Eric,

The Baltimore 1.77 is mentioned in Mr. Doris E. Saperstein, 101 Independence Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201. as to whether they are a threat, I haven't a clue. It is that assumption I wrote her and for a moment or two she said, "we have had no trouble -- which I take to mean that there will be no threat." I can do more with the photo-graphs, thank you very much.

I'll take your suggestion and use the fact of Saperstein, and John, myself, and Robert, if we are advised, intent to discuss the very place of this land has been manufactured and sold. The date to the Smithsonian isn't sure. But as to Ford I am intent to make one attempt to visit with him, I'll say for the sake of the correspondence. It might come of it, or at the last say he wishes to compete on how many of the cars he has handled.

The draft of the article is now under review and, after our conversation in Dec 1977. as soon as it is in the final form I'll send you a draft.

Thank you all.

Best,

Lee

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 24, 1972

Mr. Ted Buttrey
1256 Ferdon
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Ted:

It seems to me that the Szymanski holdings are sufficiently important that a phone call is worth while but before the phone call perhaps a follow-up on your letter would be helpful. I think it is important to find out her involvement in the matter.

I do feel that some sort of note from you to the Chicago office of Encyclopaedia Britannica should be forthcoming even if it is only asking for the deadline as to changes for 1974. They already told me that the deadline for 1973 had passed.

I look forward to the draft of your article in whatever form it happens to be as I think the project should proceed without delay.

Cordially,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

MIGUEL L. MUÑOZ

TEL. 531-74-44

APARTADO 897

CABLE: ZONUM

MEXICO I, D. F.

August 24th, 1972

Outdoor temperature 69° F - Sunny

Señor don
Eric P. Newman
P. O. Box 1 4 0 2 0
St. Louis, Mo. 63178 USA

Dear Eric:

Upon my return from N.O. I have been looking for the letter from David Spink and I have not been able to find it yet. I have a very good recollection of it. It was blue and I had kept it in the envelope along with the, or because of the photo enclosed.

One thing forces me to write you. ^{SINCE} When we moved into the new house last year, one carton with several things that were in my desk drawers has been missplaced and there are chances that David's letter be in that carton. I do not know whether it might be possible to obtain the photograph from him by giving David the following references. It was in the fall or winter after the Detroit Convention. They must have it in file. Further, they have not moved like me.

About the Bahamas ingot. I am sorry to say that same was silver. However, the information contained may be of interest to you and I am forwarding it along with this letter. You will forgive the typing but as my girl is not available I asked my office boy, the only help at hand, to type it for me. As you can see he is not very good and english is difficult for him. Please forgive me. I went over the paper and I sincerely hope that you can understand it and find it of interest.

I must say that I am terribly sad about my not been of any help to you, but please feel free to call on me any time if you believe that I can be of service to you.

Muchos saludos para toda la familia Newman de todos los de esta su casa.

Muy sinceramente,

8 enc.
MLM:hs

Miguel

In August 1961, Messrs. Roberto Montalvo and Oscar Campes, senior partners-landowners of Messas, by agreement with the Government, purchased a silver medal from the possession of an ancient customer working on Cerro Negro, near the town of Iquitos. In their collection the medal broke in two and the pieces, a small oval-shaped medal on a small piece of metal and the reverse side of the medal, were found in the possession of the customer. The medal was found in the possession of the customer, a piece of metal containing a diamond, a King's crown and the words.

The medal was ^{acquired} ~~found~~ by Mr. Alberto M. Moravia, who recognized its historical and cultural value, presented it to the Department of the Interior, a Department of the Islands Government, to hold in trust for the people of the United States.

After many efforts to obtain information about the medal the Department of the Interior contacted the United States Museum which requested that the Department should write to Mr. A. J. C. de la Torre, a member of the National Council of the United States and a resident of Mexico City. Further supplies the Department with the information obtained from a study of photographs of the medal. The medal was found in the possession of the Department, to study the medal itself.

Although millions and millions of silver medals were minted in Spain and other countries during the Spanish colonial period of about 150 years ago, they are not extremely rare. Although the medal was found in the old mine but they were in some places and in private collections. It is said that in some places there might be some medals but they have been sold out to some of the people with the object of making a better collection of medals for the Department.

Even in the past many years of the medal, the medal is said to have been found for a long time because it was so old and it was found in the old mine and the medal was said to have been found over the mine in the possession of the Americans of the mine and to have been found in the mine in the mine. There is no other medal in the world - it is said to be this medal and it is a unique medal of the mine.

This is known as the "unique" type of medal, so many medals of the mine were found in the mine, in the mine, the medal was found in the mine and it is said to be the medal and the medal is said to be the medal, because, and there is no medal in the mine and the medal was found in the mine and the medal was found in the mine. In the mine the medal was found in the mine and the medal was found in the mine. All medals of the mine were found in the mine and the medal was found in the mine and the medal was found in the mine. There is no other medal in the world - it is said to be this medal and it is a unique medal of the mine.

been supplied into smaller stores and not into an inner circle.

The present investigation has been organized by the mint at Lima. It is to be noted that it has been organized by the mint, not by the government. The mint, which is the only one of the kind in the country, is the only one of the kind in the country. The mint, which is the only one of the kind in the country, is the only one of the kind in the country. The mint, which is the only one of the kind in the country, is the only one of the kind in the country.

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MIGUEL L. MUÑOZ

TEL. 531-74-44

APARTADO 897

CABLE: ZONUM

MEXICO I. D. F.

November 21st, 1977

Ordinary Postage 50 P. - Recount

Declaracion
 Eric P. Newman
 P. O. Box 1 A C C O
 St. Louis, Mo. 63178 USA

Dear Eric:

Since writing you two months ago I had been looking for the letter from Graham. Well, today I FOUND IT and I am pleased to find it near to you. Rather than to wait for a copy more of the photos, I am sending them on to you. When you study them and have finished with your notes I shall appreciate your sending the photos and the letter back to my at your convenience.

Talking about the five gold coins that we have discovered (some of them) (Turkish) I wish to inform you that I have been able to locate one already. You will recall that when some was offered for the first time, it was stated that it was the ONLY one. The price then was \$ 2,000.- US\$. In one of the notes traced the price about \$200.- estimated, as it was a heap. How many they found? It is said to my some say about 20, others 50. But who knows. /Quien sabe!!

I am sending you under separate cover a Memoire from my friends giving an account about the 'Ptolomeus' coins found at the Neotropolis and bearing the roman coins found in Venezuela. Also other interesting information. The authors are world known anthropologists as you will see by the bibliography. Bosch-Gimpera was born in Catalonia and was the top teacher of the University before Franco. He has been living here since 1941 and every year is called for lectures in Germany, Holland, etc. but in Spain. He really is a wizard.

Well, Eric, I must say that I am very happy when I receive the latest photos and I only hope that they may be of help to you. Let me hear from you soon. Hasta luego.

Very respectfully,

Miguel

MM:67

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

December 12, 1972

Dear Eric,

I enclose a xerox of my manuscript, which is now really in final shape, at least in terms of my present knowledge. A couple of references need to be fixed, but otherwise it could go to press. This is not to discourage you from indicating any corrections or additions (or subtractions) that occur to you.

I have left out, necessarily, any details of the examples in the Lilly collection. If I can get at these I'll add them. I'd also like to say what they were appraised for, and by whom (HMF Schulman) -- or does that strike you as arch? I don't know whether or not, legally, I can name Ford as I do on ep. 5; what do you think? The sentence could as well begin, "One of the U.S. members..."

Your suggestion about delivering this at the Congress is just exactly right. I'll omit the first word in the title, but otherwise follow this format through to the end. It should lay them in the aisles, particularly the dealers who have made such a good thing of this stuff. Till then, mum's the word.

I was able to check the Spink piece, offered to Muñoz, against the few illustrations I have. It doesn't match with any of them, but is of course out of the same batch. I'll keep looking -- I haven't yet seen the London sale of last month, which must include some illustrations.

Enclosed please find a xerox also of my latest Spanish-American fling. Possibly not quite in your line, but you might find it amusing.

Thanks for all your help. Let's keep each other informed of anything new on the question of the ingots. And I would appreciate your thoughts on the questions above.

As ever,

L.L.

Stop Press: Just got my copy of the Spink/Glendinging sale. Ten pieces, of which 9 are the Delaware collection, which is why I wasn't invited to look it over (along with other reasons no doubt). The photos are good enough that I won't need Ford's. But I still would like to cite him as the author of the discovery account. What do you think?

L.L.

~~ALLEGED~~ MEXICAN COLONIAL GOLD BARS

T. V. Buttrey

Beginning about
~~During the last ten or~~ *ago* fifteen years there have ap-
for sale
peared on the market gold ingots purporting to be 18th century
Mexican colonial gold bars. We cannot establish their number
with certainty: some can be found offered publicly in dealers'
auction sales or price lists, others have changed hands pri-
vately. *These* Seven pieces are noted below which have appeared for
public sale. I have myself studied a collection of twelve
additional specimens. Two of the ~~first~~ *ed* auction pieces and
seven more examples ~~are, or were until recently,~~ *1972* in ~~a~~ *the* private
collection in Delaware. The Lilly collection, ~~now in~~ *having been purchased by* the
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., is said to include
six or eight pieces, of which one may be that illustrated in
current edition of de *of inquiry*
the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but my letters on this subject
remain unanswered. ~~Most~~ *1972* Recently the Spink sale of - -1972
included ten pieces, some of which might well have been reap-
pearances of examples already offered publicly. It appears,
as will be seen below, that the total must be no less than
five or six dozen.

The ingots characteristically assume one of three
forms. (1) Oblong bar, in one of two modules, ca. 110 x 25
mm, and 90 x 20 mm respectively. On one face of the bar appears,
in the casting, HISP (crowned arms) ET ID. (2) Cut fraction
of (1), squarish or rectangular depending on whether it has
been amputated from the wider or the narrower original.
(3) Square. Save for the cast legend with crowned arms on (1)
and (2), all types, letters *was* and numbers *was* on the bars are impressed *not signed and*

Doris F. Szymanski
of Wilmington

name
her

?
Acquired
these
Stacks

by counterstamp punches. These are a great mélange, and the individual specimens vary considerably with respect to the punches which they bear. I indicate below the characteristics of a few published pieces by way of example. All obverse and reverse punches are noted; the edges will occasionally show traces of the same punches, but I have not included these systematically.

(1) Oblong bar. In the casting on the obverse, crowned arms between HISP - ET ID.

a. obv. c/s.: 1744; M; cross potent in circular field, castle in first and ^{fourth}~~third~~ quarters, V in second, ^M~~F~~ in third.

rev. c/s.: M; III; small cross potent.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, ¹⁹⁶⁴⁻¹⁹⁷³~~1970~~, vol. 16 s.v.

"Numismatics", plate ^{VI, No. 12}~~III~~, "By Courtesy of Ford Numismatic Publications."

b. obv. c/s.: 1744; cross potent etc. as on (a) above (x 2).

rev. c/s.: 1744; M; obverse pillar dollar impression (x 2); III; V; small cross potent.

289 gm. Hess-Leu sale, 14-X-1964, no. 1592.

Piece consigned by John J. Ford, Jr.



c. obv. c/s.: none.

rev. c/s.: 1746; $\overset{O}{M}$; cross potent etc. as on a
(x 2); IIV.

222.3 gm. Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin,
May 1962, no. G765. Piece consigned by John
J. Ford jr.

d. obv. c/s.: 117

rev. c/s.: 1746; $\overset{O}{M}$ (x 2); cross potent etc. as
on a (x 2); V; 117; small cross potent.

166.3 gm. Hess-Leu sale 20, 17-X-1962, no.
857. "Probably from the same origin (as b
above)" -- information from Mr. Leo Mildenberg
to the author per litteras, 24-VII-1972.

e. obv. c/s.: V; 117; small cross potent.

rev. c/s.: 1746; $\overset{O}{M}$ (x 2); cross potent etc. as on
a (x 2); PHS V; 117; small Maltese cross.

Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, Nov. 1963,
no. G2484 = May 1969, no. G1670. Piece originally
consigned by John J. Ford jr.

To these five examples could be added a number of others. I have
personally examined six more, dated 1744 (4) and 1746 (2). These
continue the punches already noted, in varied combination, and
provide two new punches:

f. (dated 1744) XXII:•

g. (dated 1746) ANATA

In addition both f and g bear PHS V, while two of the 1744 bars
and ^{one} of 1746 bear the pillar dollar impression, as b above.

(2) Cut fraction of oblong bar. In the casting on the
obverse, HIS[, or some part of the legend of (1).

- a. obv. c/s.: IV; small cross potent
rev. c/s.: 1744; $\overset{O}{M}$ (x 2); cross potent as on
(1)a.

179.7 gm. Hess-Leu sale 20, 17-X-1962, no.

856. Origin as (1)d.

I have handled four ~~additional~~ specimens dated 1741 (1), 1744 (1), and 1746 (2). The important additional punches which they bear are:

- b. (dated 1744) pillar dollar obverse
c. (dated 1746) XII
d. (dated 1746) XVI

(3) Square.

- a. obv c/s.: pillar dollar obverse
rev. c/s.: pillar dollar reverse, *denomination omitted.*
edge c/s.: V; cross (potent, presumably)

86.4 gm. Hess-Leu sale 20, 17-X-1962, no.

858. Origin as (1)d.

I have handled two other examples of this piece, and seen several more in photograph. The signal characteristic of the type is that other punches than the pillar dollar impressions do not appear on the two faces of the ingot, although the edges are sometimes marked, as on the Hess-Leu specimen. One piece in *the Szygmanski* *collection* was *was* Delaware/~~is~~ said to bear the date 1746 on the edge.

In this piece illustrated in the catalog

An examination of the bars as objects can be delayed while we look into the question of their provenience. They were entirely unknown before the 1950's, occurring in no known collection, publication, hoard, or *find* ~~excavation~~. The earliest reference which I can discover comes from Mr. Henry Grunthal, who *told* ~~tells~~ me that in the 1950's one example at least was in

the possession of the New York dealer Wayte Raymond. Mr. Raymond is said to have given the source of the bar as an Indian trader in New Mexico. There is a second, quite different, and far more detailed story, ~~which is in the book "The Search for the Lost City of Gold"~~ Mr. John J. Ford jr., ~~formerly of the New Netherlands Coin Co. in New York,~~ and currently one of the U.S. members of the Anti-Forger Committee of the International Association of Professional Numismatists, ~~has kindly~~ ^{at a meeting on} ^{at his home} ^{verbal} provided me with the following account of the discovery of these gold ingots.

About 110 years ago was found in a Mexico City bookstore which told the story of a Spanish shipwreck of 1748. The ship had been a Spanish galleon, carrying a quantity of gold bullion which was to have been sent to the Philippines. It sank shortly after the voyage began, but the gold (some of it) was rescued from the ship and buried as open to easy later recovery. The captain and crew were able to make their way back by travelling over hundreds of miles on foot, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ around the northern and western shores of the Gulf of Mexico, ultimately to Mexico.

This document was a considerable source of official report, since certain notations indicated that the incident had taken place in Spain, in the Archives of the Indies. It included a small sketch map indicating the location of the shipwreck. There were no local references, understandably since the matter on the shipwreck was terra incognita at the time; but a Spanish survey of U.S. ^a ~~land~~ maps by the group of Americans who had obtained the collection from the Mexican City resulted in the identification of the spot at which the treasure had been buried. The gold itself was discovered there, on the west coast of Florida, perhaps on one of the small islands off Key-Clades National Park.

The treasure included gold and other items and decorative Indian objects. ^{Those} ~~xxxx~~ of the ingots which bore the circular stamp with the Jerusalem cross and V in the upper right quarter represented a remittance to Spain of the king's fifth -- the 20% taxation on gold and silver as it came from the mines. Other ingots, notably those struck from the pillar dollars dies, appear to have been private holdings. The great bulk of all this gold was melted by the Indians, and a small proportion of the ingots was saved. In 1894/5 Mr. Ford was ~~forbidden~~ to be offered

thought into a number of pieces; and the 15 or so may have been placed with a few dollars of collectors. The die (and the find spot) remain unknown, but the fact that nothing got out of the ingots seem not to have been noticed until 1951 and that the total of 50 is about all we could expect to have survived of these otherwise unknown ingots. The coins were lost at sea in 1745, or melted twenty years ago.

Now this ^{is} quite impossible. ~~In the first place it~~ argues a coherence in this material which cannot be if the bars are genuine, ^{or if} correct ^{it} proves the bars to be false. The difficulty lies in type (3), the square ingots impressed with the pillar dollar types. Anyone who has examined ^{a number of} these pieces will be struck at once by an extraordinary detail in their manufacture. The flans are too small for the dies, and in every case the obverse die is positioned in such a way upon the ingot that the date cannot be read: every other detail of the die including the México mintmark is available from one specimen or another, ^{the examples} but never the date, and this is equally true of all ^{of} types (1) and (2) which bear the pillar dollar obverse impression. Similarly, the reverse die which was used for type (3) is struck low and to the left so that the regal name is never visible, nor (save for one piece) the assayer's initials.

Nonetheless a general date for these dies can be recovered. Although the pillar dollar type appears unchanging over its life, 1732-1772, certain small alterations occurred during those four decades. On the obverse the type includes the two pillars of Hercules, each surmounted by a crown. Originally the two crowns were identical, ^{being} the royal crown of Spain. But at México in 1754 ^{the crown} ~~that~~ on the left hand column became the imperial crown and remained so to the end of the series in 1772. ¹

Describe
two
types of
crowns

This is diagnostic for any of the millions of pillar dollars struck at México: all those dated before 1754, without exception, bear the one type of crown; the dollars of 1754 show both varieties; all those dated after 1754 bear the two types of crown. ²

No P On the ingots of type (3) the case is clear: where the crown of the left-hand column is to be seen it is invariably the imperial crown. These pieces cannot have been struck before 1754. ~~Actually they are later still.~~ ^P A change in the position of the reverse legend occurred at México in 1761. Before that date the first letters of the abbreviation HISPAN^y were divided by the cross atop the royal crown thus: HI+S. In that year the legend was altered to fall H+IS. Again this is diagnostic: all México dollars dated earlier than 1761 bear the first form of the reverse legend; those of 1761 fall into both varieties; those struck ^{struck} after 1761 bear the second form. There are no exceptions; you can date a México mint pillar dollar to 1732-1761 or 1761-1772 simply by noting the position of the reverse legend. On the ingots of type (3) the legend variety is invariably H+IS, so that ^{they} could not have been ~~struck~~ manufactured any earlier than 1761.

An even later date for the dies is necessary in the case of one piece. The assayers' initials are normally struck off flan and are invisible, but I have handled one example on which ^F M is struck on the flan, a form of assayers' mark first found only in 1770.

The evidence is certain, ^{that} Type (3) was produced from die varieties which were not designed until 1754 (obverse) and 1761 (reverse); therefore this type can have had nothing to do with gold said to have been recovered from a wreck of 1748. The most generous conclusion would be that we are dealing with

ingots from two entirely different sources, though how two such spectacular finds could have been made when one is sufficiently phenomenal, and how/ ^{the material from} these two could have been mixed, is not at all clear. At any rate only the ingots of types (1) and (2) could have originated in a deposit dated to 1748 since they ~~are~~ appear to have been manufactured in the immediately preceding years, 1741, 1744 and 1746.

Types (1) and (2) derive from the same source of production. The oblong bars are all cast with the identical HISP- ET ID legend with coat of arms, to which the countermarks were subsequently applied. These ~~are~~ in some cases from the same punches:

1744 (1)a, b, (2)a

1746 (1)c, d, e

^o
M (1)c, d, e, (2)a

PHS V (1)f, g

cross potent in circle (1)g, (2) of 1741

There are more common punches than these in the whole family of ingots, but even these few demonstrate the close relationship of types (1) and (2), and of their production for the different dates which the bars bear. Note particularly the ^{cross potent punch} ~~the~~ link; even ^{though} ~~these~~ this emblem occurs in a variety of punches, one of these ^{an example of} was used to produce/(2) dated 1741, and (1)e dated 1746.

What was the purpose of the ingots? The text which accompanies no. (1)c suggests, "It is believed that the circular stamps of coin-style may indicate that the bar is one of the 'King's fifth', i.e. the king's portion of the output from the mines" -- thus presumably the Roman V, for the fifth. This suggestion would appear to be contradicted by the impression

of the pillar dollar obverse on several of the bars, which ~~may~~ indicates that they (and therefore all of types (1) and (2) since they were produced together) will have been manufactured not simply at an office convenient to the mines, where the royal fifth was separated, but at the mint of México itself. So too the abbreviation $\overset{\circ}{M}$ which appears on all the bars of types (1) and (2); on type (3) $\overset{\circ}{M}$ is included on the die. This can only mean México (i.e. Mexico City), and under the circumstances must indicate the mint itself. Further, type (3) bears in toto an impression of an official die pair, and as we will see below there is die linkage between types (1), (2) and (3). Therefore they all will have been México mint issues. Now in the 1740's both the México mint and the King's fifth were institutions of very long standing. The mint was capable of exceedingly careful work, as the pillar coinage, introduced in 1732, makes abundantly clear; and the King's fifth demanded continuous painstaking accounting.

With these considerations in mind, let us look at the difficulties which arise with respect to these ingots. Suppose that they do represent some portion of the King's fifth; then how does it happen that of such a vast quantity of gold nothing whatever was known until the last twenty years (while the colonial coins of the same period as the ^{dates the year} ~~ingots~~ are still abundant), and what happened to the rest of it? The gold output of the México mint in fiscal 1741, 1744 and 1746 totalled 606,264, 819,380, and 428,356 pesos respectively. If that represents 80% of the gold produced by the mines (it in fact represents very much less) the King's fifth will have amounted minimally to 151,566, 204,845, and 107,089 pesos in the three years, enough to produce over 4200

ingots at the average weight of the specimens which we have. And this admittedly crude calculation represents just the tiniest fraction of the real possibilities, for these are unrealistically small figures from three years only; while the separation of the King's fifth was a procedure which occurred annually for decades. Where is all this material? At the bottom of the sea? Could the production of even these three years have been entrusted to one ship? Here we are proffered products of the richest mint in the world, which would have been produced in abundance, and yet prior to the mid-1950's they were unknown to ^{historians, numismatists} ~~scholars and collectors~~ ^{and other collectors.} Compare the early 19th century Brazilian gold bars, of undoubted authenticity, which were already attested by Meili three-quarters of a century ago.

Our confidence is not strengthened when we look to the bars themselves. Taken together they make a very curious impression. The counterstamps which convey the larger part of the information

- (a) are applied in the most haphazard manner,
- (b) convey in some cases no information at all, and
- (c) worst, omit the absolutely essential details.

As to (a), the counterstamps are applied indiscriminately on obverse or reverse, and apparently no two bars carry exactly the same groups of counterstamps. The date may occur on either face, sometimes superfluously on both faces; the mintmark occurs once or twice, sometimes on both faces. The cross potent in circle occurs twice on the oblong bars of type (1), usually but not necessarily at the ends of the bar, at least once in the middle of the bar. On occasion two counterstamps will overlap, or part of the HISP - ET ID legend will be obliterated. All of this

argues extreme sloppiness of manufacture, exactly what we would not expect of Mexican mint products at this time, particularly in gold.

More important is the case of (b).-- what are the counter-stamps intended to convey? The cross potent in round field which occurs regularly appears to guarantee the bar by means of the assayers' initials. But are the Roman numerals III, IV, V and IIV (sic) meant to be batch marks? The V cannot represent the king's fifth since it is in context with the others, and does not occur on all the bars. Is the Arabic 117 of (1)d, e and others a batch mark, and if so why does it, or something like it, not appear regularly on all the bars? What are the individual crosses, of varied shape? All these marks are irregular both in conception and application, and it cannot be supposed that they could have conveyed a coherent line of information to anyone. These instances are worse than those of (a): this is sloppiness not of manufacture but of basic conception. Here we have articles of the greatest value, created at the government's center established for the purpose, and we find them marked in the most meaningless way. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that regular production, of very valuable objects, at an established institution, requires regular procedures. Standardization of procedures eases production, provides a handsomer and more easily understood object, and simplifies record keeping. If anyone knew this in the 18th century it was the administrators of the oldest mint in the Americas, at that time producing the beautifully conceived pillar coinage.

But this leads to the really serious point, (c): note what is missing. The bars, except for type (3), do bear con-

sistently a date and mintmark, well and good. But is the regal name to appear or not? PHS V is there in its own punch, but only on a minority of the bars. Is the use of the pillar type a stamp of significance or not? Why does a die used exclusively for a silver coinage appear on a gold bars? But most important, whatever is the value of these bars? Here the King's fifth is presumably set aside at the moment of assay (in fact it should have been calculated at the mine); any ingots subsequently prepared for the royal purse would have been of known fineness. Why is such not indicated on the bar? How could anyone know, without reassaying, just what the bar was supposed to contain? And this from the assayers of the México mint? Only four pieces which I have seen bear any mark which could be taken as indicating fineness: (1) f XXII:° ; and three pieces of type (2) with XII or XVI. (It is clear ^{from the bar} ~~that~~ ^{anyway} that XII is too low to represent caratage.)

Furthermore the weights are not indicated on the bars, and fall into no coherent pattern. Either of these conditions might be borne, but not both: irregular weight should be marked on the ingots, regular weight need not be. ^{These} Our ingots are completely random (although an attempt has been made to correlate one piece with the Aragonese system). The weights of several examples which I have gathered from sales and a private collection are these:

Type (1) 385.1, 289, 222.5, 222.3, 166.3

Type (2) 179.7, 159.3, 156.4, 155.9, 139.2, 119.1

Type (3) 133.4, 86.3

It is instructive to compare the Brazilian gold bars, which are superficially so similar and yet in detail far more to the

point. They too are impressed with both individual letter and number punches, and with a round die with coat of arms. But note what information they convey. Aside from indications of date and mint they carry three absolutely essential details: each bar is marked with its toque, its fineness in carats, which can be recorded and later, if suspicions arise, checked; each is weighed; and each is provided with a serial number, so that it can be individually identified, entered in the records, stored with others yet not lost sight of. How can it be that the much larger and more valuable products of the México mint fail to carry such obvious and indeed necessary information?

In sum our ingots have no weight system, fineness rarely indicated, no serial number, dates sometimes wanting (usual in type (3)), the emperor's name usually not given and indeed suppressed in type (3). This lunatic procedure -- it can hardly be called a system -- we are encouraged to believe ^{to} reflect the handling of the King's fifth in the 18th century, the means by which an important part of the expenses of the vice-regal government, and of the court in Spain had to be met. One is drawn inexorably to the conclusion that these bars are by no means products of the México mint, or of any Spanish colonial establishment. That they are in fact false is indicated by any number of signs. Apart from all the indications above, three additional points satisfy me that they cannot be genuine.

(1) The oblong bars bear a nonsense legend. The complete PHILIPPUS V D G HISPANIARUM ET INDIARUM REX would have been known (in abbreviation) at the mint from the coins. The whole phrase, or the ~~king's name~~ king's name, or even conceivably HISPANIARUM ET INDIARUM REX could be cast on the bar for identi-

fication of the reign. But "Of Spain and the Indies" as a complete legend is nonsense, equivalent to "Of America" in abbreviation of "United States of America". One might suggest that the entire legend was cast on a much longer bar from which segments were cut, leaving us in this case with one internal phrase. But the oblong bars are not cut; the ends are rounded; they all read HISP - ET ID, well in from the ends of the bar, and never any other part of the putative legend; and the arrangement of such legend as there is around a central shield shows that HISP- ET ID is all that was ever intended.

A second point is the abbreviation ID, rather than IND. The suppression of internal or terminal n in medieval Latin and early Spanish paleography is well attested, but it then is written as a dash or a curved line above the preceeding letter. Thus the Spanish año arose from Latin annus, the second n being written suprascript over the first. But there is no suprascript mark on the bars, and such an abbreviation is to my knowledge unattested in 18th century Spanish.

(2) The surviving bars of types (1) and (2) -- and (3) as will be seen below -- are inextricably interlinked by common punches. Such linkage, in the production of a vast quantity of ingots (note that those surviving were said to have been but a small fraction of those involved in the wreck of 1748), stretches my credulity. Note particularly how a single cross potent in circle punch was used to produce bars of 1741 and 1746, in spite of the attested existence of ^{several} other punches of the same type in the interval.

This is, in sum, enough to persuade me that the ingots cannot be genuine. Indeed it is very difficult to find any positive reason why they were ever considered genuine. However if none

this invalidates the histories of readers intelligence
 of this is finally persuasive for the reader, ^{one} ~~the~~ last argument seals the case. For the counterfeiter, in his zeal to create varieties by mixing punches, made a mistake. The percipient ^{observed} reader will already have ^{recognized} seen it:

(3) All the ingots of types (1) and (2) which bear the pillar dollar impression -- ingots dated 1744 and 1746 -- without exception bear the variety with the two/differing crowns, the variety ~~of~~ introduced in 1754. In every case the left-hand column bears the imperial crown. There is not the slightest possibility that gold bars produced in 1744 or 1746, as they are plainly dated, can have been struck from a pillar dollar die which was not designed until eight or ten years later. Furthermore these two types of ingot are linked to type (3) ~~hymnhammammmmm~~. The dies used to produce the square pieces -- probably modern dies made by impact from a genuine coin -- on the one hand struck these ingots, which ^{could not} as we have seen/ ~~xxxxxx~~ predate 1761 if they were genuine, and those of types (1) and (2) which could not postdate 1746. The evidence is a hairline break on the reverse die, from the lower right of the letter G directly down to the crown. The break is to be seen on two examples which I have handled, one of type (2) dated 1744, and one of type (3).

casting or destruction
 Thus all three types are interlinked, inspite of their pertaining to two chronological periods -- 1741-1746 and 1761-1772; types (1) and (2) include a pillar dollar impression which ~~xxxxxx~~ did not come into use until 1754; and we even have the report of one example of type (3) bearing the edge date 1746. ~~THE~~ I can draw only one conclusion from this mishmash. All the bars are closely connected in manufacture, and in their appearance on the market. The internal contradictions are numerous. No single

ingot can be salvaged by extrication from the group because of the links through common punches. The bars are the product of a good deal of ingenuity and technical skill, but historically and numismatically they are, ^{individually and} as a lot, worthless mid-twentieth ~~century~~ century fabrications.

T.V.Buttrey

1. The reason for the change, which did not obtain simultaneously at the other Spanish-American mints, is unknown. J.T.Medina, Las monedas coloniales hispano-americanas (Santiago, 1919) p.18 cites the real cédula of 4 May 1754 which prohibited the circulation of Spanish mint coins in Spanish America owing to their overvaluation with respect to intrinsic content, and permitted the use in America only of coins struck at the Spanish American mints. The mints thereby took on an imperial rather than a local function; possibly the substitution of the imperial crown in the type at México was a recognition of the fact. Their function was imperial also in regard to the production of the ~~pillar~~ eight reales, which was not struck in Spain under Ferdinand VI but had to be supplied from the Western Hemisphere (A.F.Pradeau, Historia Numismática de México, (México, 1950) p. 113).
2. This can be observed in any of the standard catalogues, e.g. Gabriel Calbeto de Grau, Compendio de las piezas de ocho reales (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1970) pp.230 and 232, nos. 770-771, for description and illustration of the two varieties of 1754; and numbers preceding and following for those earlier and later.
3. Calbeto de Grau, pp. 233 and 235, nos. 781-782, for description and illustration of the two varieties of 1761; and numbers preceding and following for those earlier and later.
4. A. F. Pradeau, op. cit., p.112.

5.
SEE
NEXT
PAGE

68.

in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, August 1969, p.282.

74. The whole business of colonial ingots leaves much to be desired. J.P.C.Kent, "Gold Bars and Ingots from the "Bermuda Treasure", in

NumChron⁶ 18 1958 9-12, publishes several pieces attributable to Philip II from the plain legends which they ^{bear} ~~have~~ or the late with 16th century context/~~in~~ which they were connected. A remarkably similar piece appeared in the H.M.F.Schulman auction sale of November 27-29, 1972, no. 21, where it was represented as coming from an early 18th century excavated underwater wreck.

Caveant omnes.

-
5. Julius Meili, Das Brasilianische Geldwesen (Zürich, 1897), plates 46 and 57.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

June 25, 1973

Dear Eric,

I've just returned from Europe to find your timely letter of the 7th. Thanks for the references to Schulman's silver bar, the ultimate absurdity. It will find place in my Congress lecture.

Meanwhile, after two letters I have finally got from Clain-Stefanelli the dimensions and weight of one of the gold bars in the Lilly collection. No photograph, no mention as to whether it is the piece illustrated in the Encyclopedia Britannica (about which I specifically inquired), and no mention of other such bars in the Lilly collection (again about which I specifically inquired -- Ford told me that there were several). What a helpful guy. His bar too will be prominently mentioned in my lecture.

Best as ever,

Lee

EPN

I understand that the boys in Munich, Milan, Rome, Lebanon utilize a resin compound for their Die Moulds not unlike hard rubber in appearance. Further info indicates that the striking process involves powdered metallurgy - sintering? - Stefano Johnson Milan, is a heavy importer of a Goodyear Tire Product according to one source, but this info cannot be verified

JVF

check spelling, JV

9/17/73

Translation by EPN

John J Ford

To

Ernest Newman

XXII IAPN General Assembly
Washington, D. C.

September 1973



EPN

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE BOYS IN MUNICH, MILAN, ROME, LEBANON, UTILIZE A RESIN COMPOUND FOR THEIR DIE-MOULDING - NOT UNLIKE HARD RUBBER IN APPEARANCE. FURTHER, INFO INDICATES THAT THE STRIKING PROCESS INVOLVES POWDERED METALLURGY - SINTERING? - STEFANO JOHNSON, MILAN, IS A HEAVY IMPORTER OF A GOODYEAR T & R PRODUCT ACCORDING TO ONE SOURCE, BUT THIS INFO CANNOT BE VERIFIED

JJF

check spelling - E

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

October 29, 1973

Eric --

I threw away the Coin World for October 24 before tearing out an ad which might have interested you. I remember only that it was a full-page, so they are not so numerous, including among many coins several pillar dollars of 1733, of which at least one was described as see-corroded. Perhaps you would like to know about of these things & they appear on the market.

I've not however seen by own article on the gold bars ever near in Coin World. Rulau called once, to ask if I would specify the citation of J.J.Ford a bit, which I did to his apparent satisfaction over the phone. But I still wait.

The Smithsonian caper still has not been arranged. I'm thinking of trying to get in during November, but of course that requires both the arrangement of my own calendar and the cooperation of the friendly curator. Anyhow when it transpires I will bring up the question of the documents with my Washington lawyer and see what can be done.

Best,

LH



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GARY BOUCHARD
President

TO

Mr. Gary Bouchard
Heinold Commodities, Inc.
141 West Jackson Blvd., Rm. 2045
Chicago, Ill. 60604

FROM

JOHN J. FORD, JR.
Numismatist
POST OFFICE BOX 33
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. 11571
(516) RO 4-8988

SUBJECT: \$16.80 Wiegand "Crucible Melt"

DATE: Nov. 30, 1973

FOLD ↑

MESSAGE

Return to A.N.A.S.

#4808

Dear Mr. Bouchard:

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the \$16.80 Wiegand "Crucible Melt" stamped 485.

As you are probably aware, this was lot #1075 in the 1973 A.N.A. sale conducted by Jess Peters. The item was bought in at the Boston offering by World Wide at \$6,500., having opened on the floor at \$2,500.

The piece is not an ingot, or should I say an Assay Ingot, in the true sense of the term. It lacks the usual composition stamps (finesness identification) and composition values, it was not cast in an ingot mould, it is not finished, and does not resemble any of Wiegand's regular work.

The \$16.80 piece is, quite simply, a piece of metal, undoubtedly from the bottom of a crucible, stamped by Conrad Wiegand with a value. There is absolutely no question of its authenticity. It is unique, but then ALL Assay Ingots are unique, in that no two contain the same alloy nor have the same stamped value, nor bear the same number. It is NOT the only known gold Wiegand Assay Ingot. I have handled several over the years, and in fact own one now (in my personal collection).

Abe Kosoff, now of Palm Springs, Calif., owned the piece for years. It was in the Waldo C. Newcomer coll., and carried on his inventory as No. 2750. There was never an auction sale of Newcomer properties (billed as such) by E. Max Mehl. Mehl offered the Newcomer Pioneer gold (and other material) privately. I do not know about the DuPont part of the pedigree you cite, but I can trace it from Abe Kosoff back. The enclosed circular, while out of date, might be of interest.

PLEASE REPLY TO → SIGNED

Very truly yours,

REPLY Should you require additional data, I regret that there will be a charge.

J.J. Ford

with my compliments

Gary Bouchard

Rec'd by A.N.A.S. 11/21/74.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560


March 7, 1974

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

I was somewhat mystified by your letter of December 27, 1973, regarding the appraisal of the Josiah K. Lilly collection. I delayed my reply since the fact that you mentioned sections and titles of statutes simply left me searching for an adequate reply. I have finally decided to send your letter on to our General Counsel.

Sincerely yours,


V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 29, 1974

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Dear Val:

There was nothing mysterious about our letter of December 27, 1973, concerning our request for the inventory and appraisal of the Josiah K. Lilly collection for research purposes. We have already corresponded with the Smithsonian Institution about the matter over a long period of time after you previously turned over the request to the secretary of the Institution. We wanted to give you one more opportunity to furnish this information before we took the matter up again. You have further delayed the matter by not replying promptly to our letter of December 27, 1973, as your answer is dated March 7, 1974, and is postmarked March 26, 1974.

We now feel that we have done everything in a normal way to obtain the information and are disappointed that you have turned the matter over to your General Counsel. We sincerely hope you will send us the data and not involve your counsel in such a simple matter.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah

June 25, 1975

Mr. Hans Schulman
Apartado 416
Alicante, Spain

Dear Hans:

I appreciated your postal very much because I have thought of you often. I am glad you are convalescing and that you are willing to listen to your doctors.

Tomorrow I will attend a "coin grading" gathering in New York to attempt to help work out standards. It is going to be quite a lively session with about 25 people present. There will be differences of opinion galore. Kosoff will be there.

In your card you asked whether Abe ever answered me about my request for a page of your Lilly appraisal. Here is his answer:

"Re: Hans and the Lilly Report - I don't have a copy of Hans' report. I question that even the Smithsonian has a copy. Only Hans and the Trustee would have copies. As I recall it, I preferred to have my own appraisal report stand by itself and I filed it with the Trustee."

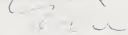
It so happens that Smithsonian had a copy for years and when they were concerned about my getting it they sent it to the Trustee and thus removed it from their files. The Trustee did not answer my letters. Smithsonian was sent a new copy of the report by Ted Buttrey for their files but it was missing the portion I asked you for. I only need one page of your statement (p. 4) to complete my copy. You will have to find me your copy somehow. Please.

You told me that Abe had a copy of your report. I don't understand why Abe says what he said unless he also sent his copy of your report to the Trustee or destroyed it.

As to Zita's shoe needs, I can write Mario Cidon, our Spanish agent, but I have no idea how this is handled so she gets what she wants. If you write me her American size, I will see what Cidon suggests.

Please keep smiling and don't acquire a Spanish temperament.
Evelyn joins me in sending you and Zita our best.

Cordially,


Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 15, 1978

Senor Miguel Munoz
Apartado 897
Mexico 1, D.F. Mexico

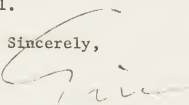
Dear Miguel:

When my friends returned from the Houston convention they indicated that you were living it up and that you sent your best to my wife and myself. I am very appreciative of your thoughtfulness and was sorry not to be in attendance. I look forward to seeing you in St. Louis next year at the convention here unless our paths can cross earlier.

I happened to see Ted Buttrey in New York last week and I was wondering what progress has been made in the publication of his article on the Tubac ingot. I believe it is essential that this be published in Mexico and hope that you can help him accomplish that matter. You were so helpful in the past with respect to the Mexican bar matter that this ought to be an appropriate follow up.

I had a new hip joint put into me because the warranty on on those parts had expired. Even though I have an artificial part, my personality is still not artificial.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
(212) 234 - 3130

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

May 1, 1986

Mr. Richard Bishop
Christie's New York
502 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I appreciated the opportunity to discuss with you by telephone today the American Numismatic Society's position regarding the sale of gold bars purported to be of 18th century Mexican origin. I understand that there are six such bars in the May 20 sale.

I am enclosing a copy of Professor T. V. Buttrey's article condemning these pieces as well as the policy statement issued by the ANS and published in the ANS Newsletter, Winter 1984.

The last paragraph of the Society's resolution is binding only on members of the Society; nevertheless I appreciate your willingness to cooperate in assuring that prospective purchasers are aware of the information contained in this resolution.

Sincerely yours,


Leslie A. Elam
Director

LAE:lw
Encl.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

May
5/2/86

Mr Theodore Buttery
6 De Freville Ave
Cambridge CB4 1HR
England.

Dear Ted:

Christie's are advertising their coin sale of May 20, 1986 in New York. The ads feature Mexican gold bars the catalog has listed 6 of them (lots #139-144 incl). I have not seen the catalog yet but I understand there is no reference to any controversy about them and no reference to your work or to forgery. They were listed by a British "numismatist" by the name of Bishop who is new in numismatic cataloging, I believe.

I telephoned ANS when I learned of it. ANS called Christie's and advised Christie's of your article and the ANS position on the matter, but also said that so far no members of ANS were associated with matter to its knowledge. Christie's Bishop said he was informed that there was controversy on the matter, but probably heard this from the consignor or consignors whoever they are, Bishop said "Do I need this?" when Elam spoke to him on behalf of ANS.

Being on the Council of ANS has not prevented me from understanding your frustrations on certain past matters. I have always respected your numismatic accomplishments and hope our research and contact will continue on the interesting matters we both have an interest in. I still write articles and enjoy it very much. I have participated in each ANS sponsored "Coinage of the Americas" seminar and they have each resulted in a book of articles. In 1987 a South or Central American area has been selected as the topic and I assume you are aware of it. I hope you will participate.

Please give me a thought or two as to what you are doing. I am celebrating my 75th birthday this month with a party at our weekend house on the bluffs of the Mississippi River.

My kindest regards

Eric

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

5/6/86

Harry X Boosel
P.O. Box 59293
Chicago IL 60659

Dear Harry —

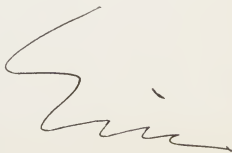
I enclose a copy of the letter
written to Christies by ANS.

All the information was furnished
them through what you and I had
gathered.

We will see what ^(Christies) they do. the
values estimated are just over billion.

Incidentally the Smithsonian still
has the Mexican bars etc on exhibit
as they have had from the beginning.

Sincerely



1873-1873

HARRY X BOOSEL-NLG

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATIST

P.O. BOX 59113 - NORTHTOWN STATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60659

S-13-86

DEAR ERIC:

DAUGHTER Nanci IS NOW AN EXPECTANT MOTHER!

RECEIVED ANS ENCLOSURE - I DO IT ALL
THE TIME - FORGET TO ENCLOSE -

BUT THE ENCLOSURE (MINE) WAS IN LAST
WEEK'S COIN WORLD. I CALLED BETH DEISHER,
EDITOR - SHE SAID SHE WOULD HAVE THEIR LAWYERS
LOOK INTO IT.

SHE SAID SHE WAS SURE THEIR LIBRARY
HAD THE BUTTREY ARTICLE -

NONE OF THIS WEEK'S PAPERS HAD ANY
CHRISTIE'S ADS - AN - CW - WCN -

REGARDS

P.S. GOOD NEWS AT TOP OF LETTER - BAD NEWS AT
BOTTOM - LAST FRIDAY, VISITING CEMETARY ON TILLIE'S
LATE SISTER'S BIRTHDAY - TILLIE TWISTED HER ANKLE - FRACTURED
A BONE IN HER ANKLE-(FOOT) - NOW HAS A CAST ON HER
LEFT LEG-FOOT!



ANA 4343
LM 77

Modern Counterfeits

Most are Cast

Massachusetts & California

- 1) 1849 Ingot, No. 152 Silver or white metal
- 2) 1849 \$5 gold

Meyers & Co.

- 1) (N.D.) \$18 gold Ingot

Moffat & Co.

- 1) 1852 7 oz., No. 2783 Silver or white metal ingot, 189.77

Mormon

- 1) 1849 \$5
- 2) 1849 \$10

Clark, Gruber & Co.

- 1) 1860 \$5 Gold-plated base metal
- 2) 1860 \$20 Base metal
- 3) 1861 \$5

Parsons & Co.

- 1) 1860 Ingot
- 2) 1861 white metal Ingot

Modern replicas are known of the following issues made by Curtin & Pease Company and used in promotions:

1832 \$1 Bechtler; 1860 \$20 Parsons & Co.; 1849 \$25 Templeton Reid; 1855 \$50 Wass, Molitor & Co.; 1849 \$5 Pacific & Co.; 1849 \$5 Norris, Gregg & Norris; 1849 \$5 J. S. Ormsby; 1849 \$5 Oregon Exchange Co.; 1849 \$10 Oregon Exchange Co.; 1849 \$10 Mormon; 1850 \$10 Baldwin & Co.; 1860 \$20 Clark, Gruber & Co.; \$16 bar Moffat & Co.; \$18 bar Meyers & Co. and 1855 \$20 Blake & Co. (I have seen more of these later than any other.)

The following were made by Becker Company for similar purposes:

1853 \$20 U.S. Assay Office of Gold; 1854 \$20 Kellogg & Co.; 1855 \$50 Wass Molitor & Co.; 1852 \$10 Moffat & Humbert; 1849 \$5 Moffat & Co.; 1860 \$5 Clark, Gruber & Co.; and 1861 \$5 Clark, Gruber & Co.

Others which exist include 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50.

Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States



Donald H. Kagin



ARCO PUBLISHING, INC.
NEW YORK



States Assay Office, Wass Molitor & Co., and Kellogg & Co. from 1851–1855.

Smelting	Melting ore in order to separate or refine the metal, or to cast bars or ingots.
Specie	Metallic money of any kind, as opposed to paper money.
Specie Ingots	Ingots which either were intended for circulation or were put into circulation as a means of emergency money. These ingots were often of a conventional denomination.
Spurious, Fantasy, and False Pieces	These were impressions made from a pair of authentic dies without legal authority or from false dies. Steven Nagy of Philadelphia obtained several pairs of private dies of Massachusetts and California companies and created a number of fantasy coins to sell to collectors.
Trial Pieces	Impressions from dies of regularly issued coins but in different metal from that in which they were intended to be struck. These pieces are known in a variety of metals, including silver, copper, nickel, white metal, lead, brass, and tin. Many were struck over existing United States and foreign coins, and several are known in uniface obverse or reverse impressions.

U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1852-1853 continued

Date	Denomination	Fineness	Weight (gms./grns.)	Rarity
				
16. 1853	\$10	.900	16.65/256.9	Low R6
"Greenish Gold"				
Obv. Similar to K15 except .900.				
Rev. Similar to K15.				
Struck between 3/53 and 4/53.				

				
17. 1853	\$20	.884	33.94/523.7	Low R7
Obv. Similar to K9 except TWENTY D., ribbon folds in and other minor variations				
Rev. Similar to K15 but UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA.1853.				
All are .884 over .880				
Struck for 8 days 2/23/53—3/1/53.				

				
18. 1853	\$20	.900	33.44/516.0	R2
Obv. Similar to K17 but .900				
Rev. Similar to K17				
Most are .900 over .880				
171 Reeds on edge				
2½ million pieces were minted from 3/53—10/30/53, from some 30 different dies destroyed in the fire of 1906.				
One specimen exists with rotated dies; another without crossbar on A's in AMERICA.				

U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1852-1853 continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Fineness</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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19. 1853	\$20	(.900)	33.44/516.1	High R5
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MOFFAT & CO. 171 Reeds

Obv. Liberty head center with 13 stars around, MOFFAT & CO on coronet, 1853 below.

Rev. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, TWENTY D. around, usual U.S. \$20 eagle facing left under ring of 13 stars center.

Under an earlier agreement, Curtis, Perry and Ward were allowed to use the old Moffat & Co. name on any subsequent coinage. In 1853 they used the old name on \$20 gold pieces while operating as the U.S. Assay Office.

In March, 1853, the U.S.A.O.G. was told to comply with an 1837 federal law that stipulated that all U.S. gold coinage had to be .900 fine gold. This necessitated producing coins with an altered alloy composition (see U.S.A.O.G. section, Chapter 6), possibly from a new die. Apparently, differently designed dies were contemplated for this issue, though it appears that these new issues retained the previous die design, with only their fineness inscription being changed to read ".900".

It now seems that changed design dies may have been engraved, resulting in these (following described coins) patterns, that technically qualify to be called trial coins, but show signs of limited circulation and in fact may have been circulated (they were found in Arizona).









20. 1853	Ounce	.900	31.09/479.8	Unique
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Ounce Disc (Size of \$20)

Obv. UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD-SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA. 1853. in tablet center. 1 punched above tablet and 900 punched below

Rev. Blank

U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1852-1853 continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Fineness</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
21. 1853	\$20	.900	33.44/516.0	Unique
<p>Obv. A. HUMBERT U.S. ASSAYER around target; 900 THOUS. 20 around (the figures punched into the planchet) DOLS./GOLD below.</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K17 but 3 punched above tablet; 516 below. The figure 3 indicates the month of issue. The 516 is the amount of grains in a standard U.S. \$20 gold piece.</p>				
21a. 1853	\$20	.900		Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K21</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K21 but without 3/516</p>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
21b. 1853	\$21.06	.900	34.99/540.0	Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K21a but 21.06 instead of 20</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K21a but 540 punched below tablet and upside down</p>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
21c. (1853)	\$28.62	.999		Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K21b but 28.62 and .999 punched instead of 21.06 and .900</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K21b but no beaded border or numbers punched in. Planchet clipped.</p>				
21d. (1853)	\$32.25			Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K21c but 32.25 punched instead of 28.62</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K21c but planchet not clipped</p>				
21e. (1853)	\$44.77			Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K21d but 44.77 punched in.</p> <p>Rev. Similar to K21d</p>				

U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1852-1853 continued

Date	Denomination	Weight (gms./grns.)	Rarity
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23.	1853	\$200	334.50/5162.0	Unique
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Coin Ingot

Obv. Stamped into top half of ingot is a round coin with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 200 (punched) D. around ribbon with 900 THOUS. above eagle facing right in center.

Below are three rectangular tablets with the following:

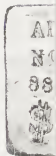
1) GRS. 5162 (punched); 2) UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1853.; 3) A. HUMBERT U.S. ASSAYER

Rev. Blank

Lower right corner cut away (Reassayed at lower right corner with Humbert's initials).

This quadruple slug was the highest denomination piece of metallic money ever issued by the U.S. Government.

This d
banking
in 1851



1.
Specie
Obv. A
Rev. S
All num
Edge: V

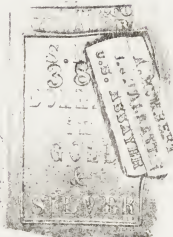


Specie
Obv. A
Rev. B
Authent

F. Argenti & Co.

These pieces were manufactured in San Francisco between 1850-1851 by Shultz & Co. for the banking house of Felix Argenti & Co.






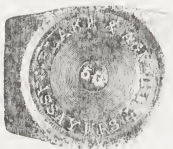
<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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- | | | | |
|---------|------|-------------|--------|
| 1. 1851 | \$38 | 58.90/909.0 | Unique |
|---------|------|-------------|--------|
- Specie Ingot
- Obv. 1851 at top. Within a tablet: F. ARGENTI & Co., BANKERS/2 ozs/1 dwt/10 grs. 888 thous The numerals punched
- Rev. SHULTZ & CO ASSAYERS S.M.V./38.(?) (punched)
/DOLLARS in GOLD & SILVER
- Counterstamped in tablets both sides (hiding some of the original letters and numerals):
- Obv: UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA. 1853.
- Rev: A. HUMBERT/U.S. ASSAYER/U.S. ASSAYER

Since the actual weight of this ingot is short (85 grains) of the purported weight, it must be assumed that it was significantly clipped.

Blake & Agnell

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edge</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
1. 1855	\$25		40.61/626.7	Unique
<p>Specie Ingot</p> <p>Obv. Inside tablet: BLAKE &/AGNELL/ ASSAYERS/ SAC.CAL.</p> <p>Rev. 25 (punched) DOLLS./900 (punched) THOUS./1855 inside tablet.</p>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
2. 1855	\$23.30			Unique
<p>Obv. Similar to K1 above.</p> <p>Rev. 10Z 5DWT/22CARAT/23DOLS 30C/1855.</p>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
3. 1855	\$50		83.24/1284.6	Unique
<p>Coin Ingot</p> <p>Obv. A round impression sunk on a rectangular planchet. SAC. CALIFORNIA GOLD. around top; 50 (punched)DOLLS. Coining press in center with SMV .900 on either side and 1855 below.</p> <p>Rev. BLAKE & CO. around top, *ASSAYERS* around bottom, 50 in center with engine turned design (concentric circles) emanating from 50 to inscription.</p> <p>An uncut strip of three \$25 size coin ingots exist.</p>				

Blake & Co.

This piece was probably struck in Sacramento during the last few days of December, 1855, between John Agrell's death a few days after Christmas and the end of the year.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edge</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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4. 1855	\$20	RE	32.90/507.7	R8
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Obv. Similar to K2 but 20 DOLL. and struck on round planchet

Rev. Similar to K2 but BLAKE & CO. instead of BLAKE & AGNELL and 20 in center.

J.H. Bowie

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edge</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1. 1849	\$5	PE	8.60/132.7	Unique
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Obv. CAL.GOLD above; 1849 below; a pine tree center.

Rev. J.H. BOWIE above; 137 GRS. below; 5/DOLLARS/879 center

A \$2½ specimen is reported but not confirmed.

California State Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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8.	1850	\$47.71	79.44/1226.0 Unique
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Obv. Similar to K2 but punched SAC. CAL. 1850/21 CARAT. 51 DWT. 2

GRS./\$47.71 CTS.

Rev. F.D. KOHLER/STATE ASSAYER

Edge: F.D. KOHLER. on both short edges/STATE ASSAYER on both long edges

Massachusetts & California Co.

The heavy copper alloy indicates that these pieces may have been struck in Massachusetts.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edge</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1.	(1849)	\$5	RE	7.48/115.5 R7
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Obv. A stag on the right and a bear on the left supporting a shield engraved with a vaquero throwing a lasso. On a ribbon under the shield is inscribed ALTA. Above the shield is a line from which is an arm holding an arrow. 15 stars around.

Rev. MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA CO. around; FIVE/D. in center surrounded by a wreath with 8X8 berries. 1849 below.

Several spurious concoctions exist. All genuine specimens struck in gold have FIVE/D. on reverse.

Meyers & Co.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1.	Specie Ingot	\$18	31.10/480.0	Unique
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Obv. Stamped into a rectangular planchet: MEYERS & CO./1 OZ. TROY \$18.00, the 1 and 18.00 punched.

Rev. U.S. STANDARD WARRANTED stamped.

Parsons & Co. *Tarryall Mines, Colorado*

Only \$500 in \$2½ and \$5 pieces were issued from 9/61-10/61

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edge</u>	<u>Weight (gms./grns.)</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
1. 1860	\$20		39.53/610.0	Unique
Specie Ingot				
Obv. PARSONS & Co/ASSAYERS/COL. 1860/ TWENTY DOLS punched in				
Rev. CARAT DWI				
18½ 25 ⁶ / ₁₀ punched in				
Many false pieces in base metal exist				



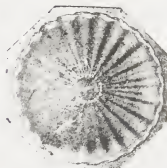
2. (1861)	\$2½	RE	4.76/73.5	R7
Obv. J. PARSON & Co. around top, ORO below with flourishes either side, assay office window and minting machine center.				
Rev. PIKES PEAK GOLD. around, 2½ D. below; eagle center facing left.				



3. (1861)	\$5	RE	8.31/128.3	High R7
Obv. Similar to K2 but JNo. PARSON & Co. around top.				
Rev. Similar to K2 but FIVE D.				

Provisional Mint - U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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4. 1851	\$50	Copper (gilt)	LE	Unique
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.925 fineness

Obv. Similar to 1 above but 925 THOUS. on ribbon and 50 D C. "WRIGHT FEC." does not appear on edge.

Rev. Similar to 1 above

Edge: AUGUSTUS/HUMBERT/UNITED/STATES/ASSAYER/OF GOLD/1851

5. 1851	\$50	Copper	LE	Unique
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.887 fineness

Obv. Similar to 1 above but date on lower right side

Rev. Similar to 1 above



6. 1851	\$10/30	Silver	K8	Unique
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Experimental reverse trial impression similar to regular K8 but 1851 instead of 1852/1 (recut 2), probably for either or both the \$10 or \$20 gold pieces issued by Humbert. Struck 3 (or possibly 4) times. Probably made by Steven Nagy.

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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10.



10a.

10.	1853	\$10	Lead	PE	Unique
Obverse trial impression similar to 9 above but TEN D.					
10a.	1853	\$10	Lead	PE	Unique
Reverse trial impression similar to 9a above but TEN D.					



11.	1853	\$20	Lead	PE	Unique
Reverse trial impression, irregularly octagonal shape. UNITED STATES/ASSAY OFFICE/OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA. 1853 in five lines in tablet.					

11a.	1853	\$20	Lead	PE	Unique
Similar to 12 above but different shape and tablet in four lines.					



12.	1853	\$20	Gold	K18/RE	High R6
Similar to regular K18 in proof and of different alloys (metallurgical experimental pieces or essays)					
13.	1853	\$20	Silver	K18/PE	Unique
.900 fineness, similar to regular K18.					

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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14. 1853 \$20
 Fineness effaced, trial strike. 41.70mm

Lead RE R8

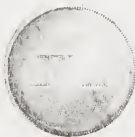


15. 1853 \$20
 .900 fineness
 Similar to 12 above but octagonal

Gold K18/RE Unique

15a. 1853 \$20
 .900 fineness
 Reverse trial impression similar to 9a above but 20 Dollars

Lead R8



16. 1853 \$20
 Two regular tablet reverses similar to 12 above/34mm.

Nickel alloy K18/PE Unique

16a. 1853 \$20
 Similar to 16 above but uniface reverse.

Copper K18/PE Unique

16b. 1853 \$20
 Similar to 16a above but uniface reverse.

Lead K18/PE Unique

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
17. 1853 .900 fineness Round; 2½ times thickness of \$20 planchet Obv. Similar to 12 above but 50 below. Rev. Similar to 12 above		\$50		Gold K18/RE R8
17a. 1853 .900 fineness Similar to 17 above on larger planchet.		\$50		Gold RE Unique
18. 1853 Round obverse as above but target reverse and milling added.		\$50		Gold PE Unique
19. 1853 .900 fineness Uniface obverse impression. Similar to 17 above but on larger planchet Reverse blank		\$50		Lead PE R8

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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20. 1853

\$50

Lead

RE

R8

.900 fineness

Similar to 17 above but struck on an oversized planchet MOFFAT & CO. stamped on reverse.



21. 1853

Lead

RE

Unique

.900 fineness

Multidenominational (i.e. depending on thickness); 170 edge reeds.

Obv. THOUS. curved above; DOLS. GOLD curved below; A. HUMBERT U.S.

ASSAYER curved around engine turned design center. Three large zeros punched inbefore THOUS. and after DOLS.

Rev. Engine turned design with 2 punched upside down below tablet, similar to 12 above.



22. 1853

Lead

RE



Unique

.900 fineness

Obverse similar to 21 above but four large zeros punched in after DOLS rather than three.

Reverse similar to 21 above but 2 punched right side up above tablet.

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>	
					
23. 1853		Lead	RE	Unique	
.900 fineness					
Similar to 22 above but 3 punched in reverse (other minor differences).					
24. (1853)	\$20	Copper	PE	Unique	
.900 fineness					
Disc trial strike over an 1852 U.S. cent					

An "unfinished example in Silver" of a proposed 50-ounce disk (\$1,023.25½) of .990 fine gold was issued and sent from the Director of the Mint, George N. Eckert, to Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Corwin, on December 29, 1852. Along with the pattern, Eckert sent the following interesting statement:

"The preparation of the die for that disk has exhibited such a deficiency of skill in our engraver, Wm. Longacre, that it will be necessary, I think, for me to secure some more competent person for the work, outside the mint."

Acting Secretary of Treasury Hodge replied, suggesting a \$1,000 disk rather than the 50-ounce piece. This proposal met with final approval on January 31, 1853, but no such pieces are now known to exist.

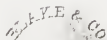
Blake & Co.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1. 1855	(\$20)	Copper	K1/PE	Unique
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Coining press impression similar to regular K1, made from unfinished dies and struck over an 1848 large cent.



2. 1855	(\$20)	Copper	K1	Unique
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Obv. Similar to 1 above but on blank planchet
 Rev. Blank except BLAKE & CO. punched in around top, B double struck



3. 1855	(\$50)	White Metal	K1/PE	Unique
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Die trial for a small monetary ingot. Octagonal with round impression similar to 2 above both obverse and reverse.

Massachusetts & California

A Guide to Understanding the Following List

1. Open wreath, with value, with berries (8X8), ARM UNDER STAR A. Silver
B. Copper
2. Open wreath, with value, with berries (8X7), ARM LEFT OF STAR A. Silver
B. Copper
3. Open wreath, no value, with berries, ARM LEFT OF STAR _____ A. Copper
4. Closed wreath by bar, with value _____ A. Copper
B. Uniface
5. Closed wreath by Dots, NO VALUE _____ A. with berries
B. no berries, with stars
6. \$10 _____ A. Brass
B. Over a button

MODERN STRIKINGS

The Following Two Types Are 20th Century Concoctions

7. 5 Dollars A. Gold
B. Silver
C. Nickel
D. Brass
8. 5 D Center

Date

Denomination

Metal











Regular Design/Edge

Rarity



- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------|-------|---------|
| 1A. 1849 | \$5 | Silver | K1/RE | Low R7 |
| Obv. Similar to regular K1 arm under Star. Incomplete loop of lasso, Four ends to ribbon. | | | | |
| Rev. Open wreath, FIVE/D. center, 8X8 berries on wreath. | | | | |
| 1B. 1849 | \$5 | Copper | K1/RE | High R7 |
| Obv. Similar to 1A above. | | | | |
| Rev. Similar to 1A above. | | | | |
| Some gilt examples exist. | | | | |

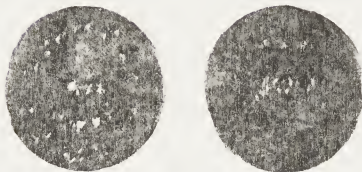
Massachusetts & California continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
2A. 1849	\$5	Silver	RE	High R7
Obv. Similar to 1A above but arm left of Star, lasso complete, two blunt ends to ribbon.				
Rev. Similar to 1A above with open wreath and value but 8X7 berries.				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
2B. 1849	\$5	Copper	RE	High R7
Obv. Similar to 2A.				
Rev. Similar to 2A.				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
3. 1849	\$5	Lead	PE	Unique
Obv. Similar to 2A above with arm left of star but slightly different design				
Rev. Similar to 1A above with open wreath, 8 X 8 berries but without value in center.				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
4A. 1849	\$5	Copper	RE	High R7
Obv. Similar to 2A above.				
Rev. Similar to 3 above but closed wreath by bar, no ribbon on wreath and value added				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>				
4B. 1849	\$5	Copper		R8
Uniface Reverse impression of 4A above.				

E. Spurious, Fantasy, and Similar Pieces Made for Collectors

J. S. Ormsby

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1. 1849 \$100

Unique

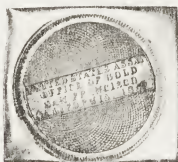
Obv. 100 center with 12 radiant lines emanating out; DOLLS below lines. 12 stars circling around edge.

Rev. J.S.O. top; 1849 below; 100 center, punched.

U.S. Assay Office

Made by Steven Nagy of Philadelphia circa 1908-12.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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1. 1852

\$20

Silver

K12/PE

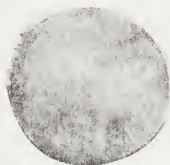
R8

Obv. Blank

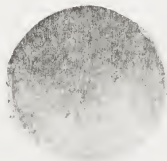
Rev. Round impression of regular K12. UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA. 1852 in tablet on a square flan.

U.S. Assay Office continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
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- | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2. | 1852 | \$20 | Copper | K12/PE | Unique |
| Obv. Blank | | | | | |
| Rev. Round impression of regular K12 on a heavy flan. 41.30mm UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA. 1852 in tablet. | | | | | |



- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 3. | 1852 | \$20 | Lead | K12/PE | Unique |
| Obv. Similar to 3 above. | | | | | |
| Rev. Similar to 3 above. | | | | | |

Templeton Reid (1849)

All copper and nickel \$10 and \$25 pieces probably were struck from "contemporary" dies made for Reid and purchased by John Hazeltine in the 1870's or 1880's. The dies were presumably never used by Hazeltine but were later purchased by Stephen Nagy of Philadelphia, who had impressions made from them.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Regular Design/Edge</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
				
1. (1849)	\$10	Copper	K1/PE	R8
Obv. TEMPLETON REID ASSAYER. around/1849 center Rev. ★ CALIFORNIA ★ around top, GOLD. below, TEN/DOLLAR center				
				
1a. (1849)	\$10	Copper	K1/PE	R8
Similar to 1 above. Struck on U.S. Copper 1c.				
1b. (1849)	\$10	Copper	K1/PE	R8
Similar to 1 above. Struck on a smaller planchet. Authenticity doubted.				
1c. (1849)	\$10	Nickel	K1/PE	R8
Similar to 1 above. Struck on a large planchet. Authenticity doubted.				
				
2. (1849)	\$25	Copper	K2/PE	R8
Obv. ★ TEMPLETON REID ASSAYER. around \$/XXV. top center; 1849 lower center. Rev. ★ CALIFORNIA around top, GOLD below; TWENTY-FIVE/four pointed design/DOLLARS center.				

H. Contemporary Counterfeits and Filing of Private Gold Coins

It would seem improbable that with all of the money to be made from legitimately issuing gold coins, that there would have been any counterfeiting of private gold coins. There is, however, considerable evidence indicating that as early as 1851 at least a few of the private gold issues were either counterfeited or had considerable amounts of gold extracted from their center.

This latter-mentioned process of extraction (filing) was by far the most prevalent form of fraud perpetrated upon the private gold coins. The target of the filers was usually the \$50 gold slugs, since they contained the highest amount of gold. The gold was extracted by ingeniously sawing into the edge to the center, leaving the piece seemingly solid with only a thin layer of gold above and below the newly hollowed core. From \$2 to \$15 worth of gold was then filed out and replaced with copper or base metal. The open sides were soldered, and the edge reeded to hide the work. The only way of detection was by taking a specific gravity test of the coin.

The first mention of the use of this process was reported in the *Alta California* of January 16, 1852. The practice was evidently soon discontinued, for little mention was made again in the newspapers until July, 1855. Several articles appeared that month, and during the next, relevant to a proliferation of these altered coins.

A month later reports of shaved Kellogg & Company \$20 gold pieces began to circulate. Ten percent of the value of the coin was said to have been lost. A Moffat & Co. \$5 piece was also reported to have lost 20 percent of its original value through filing.

Another fraudulent process--albeit very crude and not prevalently imitated--was "clipping," when a counterfeiter simply clipped around the edges of a coin and then hammered it down to form a rim.

The most mysterious and frightening discovery, however, was the seizure in June, 1853, of some \$10,000 worth of sophisticated German and English-made coining equipment, obviously intended for counterfeiting. Among the confiscated items were a rolling mill, a large press, and "A complete set of dies fitted for coining every one of our national gold coins."

Authorities reported that the equipment had been in use, but none of the counterfeiters were apprehended. No mention was made of private gold coins being imitated, but a few months later, one of the newspapers reported a counterfeit \$10 1852 U.S. Assay Office piece of .884 fineness.

Contemporary Counterfeits and Replicas

There has been no comprehensive study of which private gold coins have been counterfeited recently. With the help of the American Numismatic Association Certification Service, however, I have attempted to list at least some of the known pieces which have been counterfeited. It is suggested that anyone who doubts the genuineness of a private gold coin send it to the ANACS in Colorado Springs, Colorado.



A. Bechtler	\$1	brass	(contemporary)
A. Bechtler	\$2½	Copper gilt	(contemporary)
A. Bechtler	\$5	brass	(contemporary)

9/4/86

Telephone call from N.Y.

Lester Harbin said F. P.
planted the Texas ^{Gold} ~~mine~~ mine

in a pawn shop and they let
it leak that ~~the~~ ^{the} mine could be found
there. It was finally brought
out.

John Marshall (of Dallas
(collecting mentioned by Breese)
at ~~agony~~ ^{agony} of death)

but who has had it in hand to
say before it got to Marshall.

18th

* may be Marshall & Marshall

